Professional and Business Cards.

CHARLES W. HAWES.

VSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES.
WILMINGTON, N. C. leive prompt attention to the inspection of all Turnatine and Tar entrusted to him.

WILLIAM BOGART ECHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsbero'. jurnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Building, with full practical working Drawings all combine constructional solidity, convenience of ment, and beauty of form and color, with economy. ish those intending to build, with a knowledge of he appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.

CLARK & TURLINGTON. TOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. & dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair. NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. tights consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour,

H. R. Savage, Ca-hier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do. W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh,

GEO. ALDERMAN, NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES WILMINGTON, N. C. mice at I. T. Alderman's Store.

Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage fom his country friends. 1-10m T. H. McKOY & CO.,

ROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. C. H. ROBINSON & CO., TOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of rincess and Water Streets. March 9, 1860 .- 158 &29. JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM. STOKLEY & OLDHAM. EALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-

Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Ba-Ded. 22d. 1859 WALKER MEARES.

RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY. NO. 45 MARKET STREET. fall stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, r Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, th's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure. November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS. HOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCER-HES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner ket and Second Streets, WILMINGTON, N. C. en Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.

PHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER. CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,

WILMINGTON, N. C. Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any ar ticle in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, & large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C. licits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

**Ref* office opposite No. 47, North Water street.

Nov. 24th, 1859. EDWIN A. KEITH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.

SMITH & McLAURIN. OMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

RETER TO John Dawson, Esq., Mayor. E. P. Hall. Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C. THOMAS W. PLAYER, I NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street. September 20, 1860-4-1y EDWARD MCPHERSON. YOMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C. Aug. 12th. 1859. JAMES O. BOWDEN.

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C ALFRED ALDERMAN.

TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
25-1y

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite Snaw's old stand Wilming-

MONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line siness. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, LASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put Stills at the shortest notice

W. H. MCRARY & CO., MOMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lash. J. G. Lash, "Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17] GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

OLD STAND. THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning er sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the theral patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.

Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business.

Her table will at all times be found amply provided with
the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best
possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience
to her quest in her yours.

o her guest in her power. A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicit-d. MARY S. McCALEB.

LAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VA rious exigencies of his profession, and permanently lo-Cated at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite
the Masonic Lodge.

Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be prompt-7 attended to. [Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,

PRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished;

new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mil

All work warranted to be as represented. Orders re-

Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches. CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and yle of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.

JAMES C. COLEMAN.

August 1st. 1859.

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, bath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority ;-and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, 861.

JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.]

WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

THE ABOVE RE'VARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the state so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs... &c., at customa quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro the undersigned was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased. G. W. MOORE.

A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inc high-yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.

J. J. D. LUCAS. June 13th, 1861

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above re-ward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber. An additional reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of

any person harboring said negro.

Aug. 2, 1860.-49-tf

General Notices.

JERE. J. KING.

THE SUBSCRIBER baving qualified as the Executrix of the late Joseph M. Foy, at the June Term, 1861, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to her testator, to come forward and make payment; and those having pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MARY A. FOY, Ex. within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be

LOST OR MISLAID.
THE FOLLOWING NOTES: One against Jno. payable to N. Weill for \$48 68, with a credit of \$2 50, paid 22 Oct., 1858; J. W. Pridgen's, Constable, Receipt for notes against various persons for collection. Also, various

FICE, or returning the same to the subscriber at Harrell's Store, N. C.; and all persons are forewarned against trading for any of them, and the makers from paying the same to any person except myself, or order.

OWEN FENNELL. March 19th, 1861

NOTICE. THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the followng Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary. Dec. 22, 1859.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of Magnolia for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—double piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables, barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The location possesses many advantages for a physician or lawyer.
Terms made easy. For further information apply to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding HARNESS HORSE for sale.

CHAS. H. HARRIS.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas. Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELDING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasperson wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleas antly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.

April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C.,

I MMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where
the subscribers are prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS

f every description.

The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.— BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kiln-dried before it is worked up.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a lib-

eral share.

Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list of prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis S. SHEETZ, G. M. McLEAN, J. A. McKOY. P. O., Robeson county, N. C.

PLOUGH FACTORY.

PLOUGH FACTORY.

R. HOOD having moved to Goldsboro', and located there, respectfully informs the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS, made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of Shovels, double or single turning MOULD BOARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N, C. Jan. 24th, 1861.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " dry assorted; Spanish Brown; Venetian Red; Vellow Ochre; Linseed Oil; Best Sperm Oil; 300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry; For sale and retail, by Druggist & Chemist.

The Reaction in East Tennesse.

PAINTS AND OILS.

Educational.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE, N. C. THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will open on the

THE FALL SESSION of this institution will age, remote last Thursday in July.

Greensboro' is a healthy, quiet, pleasant village, remote from the seat of war, and the sea coast of the State, and is well defended by a Home Guard against any local disturbing the seat of the state of the seat of t Parents may place their daughters in this Institu tion with the assurance that they will be well instructed and igilantly protected from harm.

Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to
T. M. JONES, Pres't. WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE,

August, 1861.

THE PAST has fully proven Goldsboro' to be a very healthy location—the pupils of no School in the State have enjoyed better heal h. The College is situated in a retired part of the terms. retired part of the town, sufficiently remote from the rail road to be free from interruption. We are confident that no Institution, during these times of excitement, offers a more eligible, healthful, and desirable retreat for study. Board and Tuition per Session \$70. Music, Painting, Embroidery, &c., at customary prices. For further information address S. M. FROST. President June 27th 1861

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Supermatorrhoea, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REME-DIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW WATER WHEEL .- GREAT INVENTION. THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to

the public. This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and conse quently all loss of power from such escape of water i

This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and in so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amoun

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used. furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running or-F. Moore for \$46 39, dated Nov. 8th, 1858, payable to the subscriber; one against M. A. Devane, sell the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and State Rights.

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, Counnotes against various persons for collection. Also, various ty or State rights, or desiring any information will receive receipts for bills paid. Also, other notes and papers not immediate attention by applying to or addressing James recollected.

Any person finding the above notes and papers, will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the JOURNAL OF-FICE, or returning the same to the subscriber at Harrell's

Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Patentee.

> competent persons who have seen the operation of his This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel

es of water, and saves half the water with comparison of ther wheels.

HARDY HERRING. JOHN, BARDEN. JAS. W. LAMB. DANIEL JOHNSON. R. W. TATOM.

March 28th, 1861.

DURE WHITE LEAD: " Snow White Zinc; White Gloss Zinc;

Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by
W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16.
Druggist & Chemist. sale and retail, by Feb. 16.

Funeral Honors to Gov. Ellis in Petersburg.

The Express of yesterday morning says :-The citizens of Petersburg testified their respect to the remains of the late Hon. John W. Ellis yesterday, in a manner appropriate and becoming to his genuine worth as a public officer and a private citizen. To have witnessed the spectacle presented at the depot where his lifeless remains were to arrive, and the solemn scene on the streets through which the funeral cortege moved, would have impressed the mind of a stranger with the belief, that a universally beloved citizen of our own community had been stricken down. The turnout on the occasion, both civic and military, was spontaneous and universal. The vast concourse crowded all the available space at the Norfolk depot where the body was landed. and lined the streets even to the Church in which it was deposited. On the arrival of the South Side train at one o'clock, the several military companies—the Home Dragoons, Capt. Pannill, the Cockade Cadets, Capt. Platt, and the Home Guard, Capt. Potts, under command of Col. E. L. Brockett, together with the Masonic fraternity of this city, were drawn up in line to receive the corpse. With arms reversed the solemn pro-cession moved slowly off, marching up to Bollingbrook street, up Bollingbrook to Sycamore, up Sycamore to the central aisle of St. Paul's Church. It there recharge of the Carolinians it was removed to the depot

and started on its route home. Gov. Ellis was in many respects a remarkable man. have remained at his post as Gov. Ellis did, and fewer still could have accomplished what he has done. He relief in the history of North Carolina during the perilous time he had to steer the ship of state. The following is the delegation sent here to receive his remains: Adjutant General-J. G. Martin.

Surgeon General—Charles E. Johnston. Lieut. Colonel.—E. G. Haywood. Quarter and Pay Master General.-L. O'B. Branch. Assistant Quartermaster—Capt. H. Myer. Surgeon 6th Regiment—A M Nesbitt.

Governor's Aids-C. J. Hammarskold, John Spell-

Mrs. Ellis accompanied the remains of her lamented husband, attended by Miss Daves, her sister, and Anderson Ellis, Esq., brother of the deccased.

When the painful intelligence of the death of the

Governor reached Petersburg, the citizens assembled and adopted the subjoined resolutions, offered by Judge Gholson:

North Carolina. It was known that his health was feeble, but he had borne himself so gallantly during the sturing events of the last few months, and had discharged the duties of his office with such energy and decision, that there is a mistake on this subject. It is supposed the duties of his office with such energy and decision, that there is little profit in butter. Nothing

This state of things is brought to a sudden close. We was rashly concluded that it would be profitable every are glad of it. Loss of life is indeed to be deplored .-But so far as expenditure is concerned, if this war shall caulis fever and its results. If the attempt had been jucost us millions, it will have been money well spent, if diciously made, it would have been profitable and will it have the effect of so developing our resources as to be so still, whenever it is thus made. render us commercially an independent people. It would

saries of life than we could make them ourselves. The keen-sighted Yankee has been smitten with blindness. His silly blockade not only closes his own market be enormous. But in order to do this, a person must for the present, but for all future time. He will compel us to see what we should have known before, that the great bulk of the articles with which he has supplied us dairy house, &c. When we speak of a Cotton planta- fierce if not prolonged. Indeed, it is impossible to imcan be made more cheaply by ourselves—a thousand times more cheaply, when we take into account the ra-

and that price could more conveniently buy the neces-

Let us look around us. This change in our pursuit must be promptly made. We have no time for delay. There are articles of prime necessity which we have been in the habit of getting from the North, which we warm climate it is more readily kept and transported Can we make them ourselves? If so, what is the best making at the South greater than those which exist elseway of doing it? These are important questions, and deserve prompt and thoughtful attention.

So far, the promise of Grain is abundant. Unless dismay apprehensions about bread.

been terribly thinned out by disease. The scarcity of number of Cattle. Dogs have been suffered to commit a gin house. It will be so regarded before long. such ravages among Sheep, that if this county (Cass) is a fair sample of the South, the number of Sheep has Cotton enough. But our Wool crop does not begin to interfere in any manner in the internal or external af

been seriously diminished. The supply of meat demands grave attention. one litter of pigs. By adopting this course, for this sons, that will give us 100,000 dogs in the State. A dog the blades and a good deal of the stalk. They fatten bring this subject to the attention of the Grand Juries much faster then than in colder weather. Where Corn of their counties, praying them to present these dogs as is cut off at that early stage, the Pea crop is much in- a nuisance, which the public good requires should be or large shady lot, and afterwards giving them the run It is a sin and a shame that these, for the most part, of the Pea fields, small Hogs may be made to attain a worthless animals, should not only consume so much from Wilkes, inquiry directed. In Barnes v. Barnes, may obtain a supply of bacon. We should not obtain tion of an important national industry. it unless extraordinary effort is made. No heifer calves But if we had the Wool, we have not the requisite stay-law unconstitutional.] In Hunter v. Anthony, and no ewe lambs should be killed. Why do not our planters cure mutton hams? Why do they not make attempt, costly enterprises. Until these mills can be white and black, and both are much less expensive than bacon, though not so convenient for use.

In this connection, although not an article of food, it may be proper to advert to a kindred subject. We for the present must stop raising mules and raise horses a one. The epidemic among horses has destroyed great numbers of them. There are now scarcely enough in the country for farm and plantation purposes. Thus far, in the conduct of the war, we have had but little need for cavalry. The points threatened heretofore have been chiefly on the sea coast. As the war assumes the form of invasion, draggoons will be increasingly demanded. Where are the horses to come from, and yet keep up the necessary operations of the farm? In the county in which we live (Cass.) which is a farming county, we learn that there has been difficulty in obtaining horses of the right kind for a single cavalry company. The deficiency, where there used to be an over-supply, arises from the raising of mules. Brood mares are now difficult to get. If the practice of mule raising be not arrested, we shall suffer serious inconvenience from it.

Heretofore our Hay has been brought almost solely from the North. Planters have usually made enough fodder for their own consumption. But not enough to supply the towns and cities. This is an indispensable article. Great quantities will be needed for army purposes, as well as for city supplies. There are some expedients to which we can resort for present purposes-

our permanent reliance must be upon meadows. As soon as small grain can be got out of the field. Peas can be drilled by running furrows three feet apart and covering with another furrow, and then breaking out the middles. As soon as the Peas begin to ripen, they should be cut with a scythe. On rich land, it is better to sow corn at the same distance and cut and cure it. An acre of Corn Fodder cut, will make more hay than an acre of Peas, but requires much richer land. Both can be packed into a bale in the common cotton screw. and can be shipped to market in neat and portable packages.

For Hay for future use, Lucerne should be sowed on the clay lands of the middle country.

On almost every plantation, there are either river or creek bottoms, or branch lands, which are too wet for Few indeed, in his condition of physical infirmity, could cultivation. Planter or farmer—these are the most valuable parts of your plantation. Begin on them as soon as you lay by your crop, or as soon as they are ton or Rice. was an inflexible and incorruptible patriot and an arder are dry enough to allow you to enter them. Cut down the dent Southerner, and his name will stand out in bold timber upon them—grub them carefully—burn every thing that can be burned, and sow early in the fall with Herds Grass and White Clover. Other grasses might be mentioned, but the seed cannot probably be obtained. Herds Grass can be gotten in quantity from Tennessee You need not drain the land for Herds Grass, no matter how wet it is in the winter, provided the water is not deep and stagnant. Don't plow such a piece of ground -you will tear it up into tussocks. Scratch it with an iron-toothed harrow, then sow the seed-if it is raining, it need not be covered. If it is dry, harrow it again or brush it in. Your first crop will be mainly Companies A and B of Col. C. F. Fisher's Sixth swamp grass. That should be cut very early and will Regiment State Troops commanded by Major Light-make tolerable hay—the Herds Grass and Clover will finally take possession. It seems that only those things which were meant to be cut with the scythe, can stand cutting—the whole tribe of annual weeds and grasses disappear before it.

What are we to do in the cities for Butter? The question is applicable not only to cities but the interior stantly brought in and is in fact a reliance, in Atlanta and other towns as far removed from the coast. So far ret of the death of John W. Ellis, late Governor of as we know, there is not a dairy farm in the State of

Agrange construction of name and the position and dry; sent daily to Glasgow, 30 miles distant, by rail and the position and character of the deceased.

The Reaction in Glasgow, 30 miles distant, by rail and was position and character of the deceased.

The Reaction in East Tennessee.—The Nashowed that there was more profit in Butter at 12 cts. been trimmed off. She has been missing since been trimmed off. She has been missing since been trimmed off. She has been missing since for the return of said mule to me, or for information leading for the return of said mule to me, or for information from the said and the same return of the deceased.

Alight Hay Mare and the fair and the fair and the same and the

The contest in which we are engaged must produce a revolution in our industrial pursuits, certainly so far as

Clear. There is a large profit in a well managed dairy.

But we do not advise large Cotton planters to underlent to the expense of the dairy, and the butter the plantation States are concerned. Heretofore we have had but one money crop. We have sold Cotton has been one of our errors to jump at conclusions too is likely to be a hard one, and though the main effort

where, if climate allowed it. Hence the Morus Multi-

The persons who can make money by making Butter, seem that nothing short of this violent convulsion in are small planters or farmers, living near towns or on public affairs could bring our people to reason. To talk railroads. More will depend on the farmer's wife than or write of permanent and not temporary and fallacious on himself. A good milker is as important as good feed prosperity; to remonstrate against the excoriation and or a good cow. A careless negro will soon make the denudation of our soil; to utter warnings against the best cow unprofitable. Her errors are those which the time when the exhausted earth should cease to bring eye of a man, especially a Southern man, will not readitime when the exhausted earth should cease to bring eye of a man, especially a Southern man, will not readiforth her accustomed products, was all throwing straws by detect. Unless he has a stirring, active wife, it will against the wind, so long as Cotton bore a full price, be best for him to let a dairy alone. If he has such an one, the sooner he begins the better. With butter at 50 cents per lb., as it is now and as it is likely to be with whom we are as much in relation as with themfor some time, the profit on a considerable dairy would be prepared for the business. There must be a plenty of succulent cow feed, a proper succession of it, a good tion, we know exactly what is meant. When we speak of a dairy farm, our understanding of the term should with so high a hand if they had not been able to bring pid improvement of our soil, which must be consequent upon a diversified industry.

be equally explicit. A dairy farm is one in which all a large force into the field. Our New York correspondent says that President Davis has probably under him leading pursuit.

Away from towns and railroads, making cheese would be more profitable than making butter, because in our can get no longer from that quarter. What are they? than butter. We have no practical difficulties in cheese We have rarely eaten better cheese than that made in Georgia-certainly no Northern cheese.

To planters, this is a subject of interest in a form in some accident should happen to the Corn crop, we may which they have not regarded it. Where cheese is generally made, it is a cheap substitute for meat among la-The same cannot be said about Meat. Hogs have boring men. It is very hearty food, and much relished by negroes. A cheese room, and a cheese press, should food for several past winters has greatly diminished the be as indispensable a part of the plantation fixtures as

Where are we to get our clothing from? We make with the dogs. There are more than one million persow pigs should be spayed, at least until they brought sons in Georgia—if we allow one dog to every ten perseason, the deficiency could be made up. The hogs for eats as much as a hog—it costs as much to keep him. next winter should be pushed from the time that they One hundred thousand hogs would feed a large army. have gleaned the harvest fields. In fattening Hogs, it But they prevent many times their own number of sheep. should be borne in mind that Corn cut up and thrown Can any one doubt if there were no dogs at large that the to be entertained with it of advantage to general interto Hogs, just after it is in roasting ear, goes much fur- Wool crop of the State would soon nearly, if not quite, ests." ther than when it is matured. They will then eat all equal its Cotton crop? We suggest to our readers to creased. By letting the Hogs get a good start in the abated, and calling on our Legislature to impose such harvest fields, pushing them with green Corn in a field a tax as will reduce their number to reasonable limits. heavy weight. By these and similar precautions we food, but be an effectual barrier against the introduc-

products of his own farm.

of hides, and if we had the hides, we have not the tan nate that by the new process hides can be so quickly account. In Cannon v. Haywood, converted into good leather—only fifteen days. It is Wake, exceptions in part sustained. qually fortunate, in the scarcity of bark, that the noxous May weed has been found to possess admirable tanning properties, dispensing entirely with bark. Last fall we were presented with a pair of boots tanned by two causes mentioned—the epidemic and the excessive er. The kind donors were Messrs Hunt, of Mt. Zion, Hancock Co., Ga., who own the patent for Georgia, and to whom inquiries might be addressed. The rapid- Dowell v. Jacks, from Wilkes, declaring that there is ity with which this process is completed, renders it a no error in the judgment of the Superior Court. subject of importance in the present juncture of affairs. We shall experience trouble in regard to shoes both for laborers and soldiers, unless increased attention is paid

> So much for food and clothing. In regard to drinks, it is Utopian to expect in these days that a portion of our population will be content with cold water. We must act not in view of what men ought to do, but what they will inevitably do. The consuption of Coffee at the South is enormous. It is used excessively by our laboring white population, three times daily, at each meal.-It has been thought best to say nothing of this, for fear hat economy should lead them to adopt something cheaper but more hurtful. If the war prevents them from procuring their favorite beverage, Coffee, it is to be apprehended that they, both men and women, will adopt the Scotch plan and use whiskey.

To prevent this, we must press on the cultivation of the Grape. The wines made from our grapes are comparitely harmless. They can be made cheaper than Washington street, then to the Southern depot, where the remains were delivered to an escort of North Carolinians, who had come on during the morning to receive and convey them home. Guarded by this escort the seems to require his tree the sound of sowed at least ten inches deep—the deeper the sound of sowed about Septemper first. By sowing it so early, it will give a heavy cutting next year. Remember that it should be sown only on the richest of upland, broken at least ten inches deep—the deeper the better. Lucerne should be sowed about Septemper first. By sowing it so early, it will give a heavy cutting next year. Remember that it should be sown only on the richest of upland, broken at least ten inches deep—the deeper the better. Lucerne should be sowed partiety narmless. They can be made cheaper than Coffee even at ordinary times. He who plants a vine should be sown only on the richest of upland, broken at least ten inches deeper the deeper the better. Lucerne should be sowed about Septemper first. By sowing it so early, it will give a heavy cutting next year. Remember that it least ten inches deeper the better. Lucerne should be sowed about Septemper first. By sowing it so early, it will give a heavy cutting next year. Remember that it least ten inches deeper the deeper the deeper the deeper the deeper the deeper than containing the morning to receive a sound of the containing the morning to receive a sound of the containing the morning to receive a sound of the containing the morning to receive a sound of the containing the morning to receive a sound of the containing the morning to receive a sound of the containing the morning to receive a sound of the containing the morning to receive a sound of the containing the morning to receive a sound of the containing the morning to receive a sound of the containing the morning to receive a sound of the containing the morning to receive a sound of the containing the morning to receive a sound of the containing the morning to receive a sound of the containing the c body was conveyed down Union street and deposited in seems to require but two things at the South—that the of the poisonous liquors which now infest it. To the land on which it is sowed should be rich and dry. It vineyard, in suitable localities, (that is on rich bottom tion: mained under proper guard until 5 o'clock, when in thrives as well on the sandy soil of our islands as it does lands,) might be added the culture of Hops, with a view to the manufacture of malt drinks. Hops, when suc- can to the British flag is proceeding with alacrity and cessful, are the most profitable crop that grows out of despatch. Quite a number have availed themselves of ground—the produce of an acre not unfrequently selling for \$2,500 in one year—as a drawback it is expensive and liable to casualties, perhaps not more so than Cot-

This topic is worthy the attention of the humane and philanthropic. The most strenuous efforts should be nade to prevent, by a harmless substitute, any increas-

presented as suggestive of thought. We had designed to have extended the expression of our views on things worthy of attention in the useful arts; but these remarks are already sufficiently extended, and our opinions must be reserved to a future occasion.

EMPHATIC.—Some miserable creatures, says the Circleville (O.) Watchman, wearing the outward form of human beings, are getting to apply the term of traitor to every man who does not indorse the policy of an abolition administration and hurrah for the war. We have only to say to every fellow who applies the term to us, that he is meaner than any dog, a craven hearted scoundrel, a base and dirty liar, beneath the dignity of our contempt.

DEQUINCEY thus speaks of POMPEY. Substitute the name of Scorr for that of the Roman statesman and soldier, and mark the singular justness of the descrip-

The position of Pompey, as an old invalid, from whom his party exacted the services of youth, is worthy stirring events of the last few months, and had discharged the duties of his office with such energy and decision, that the hope was indulged that many years would yet be vouchsafed to him. It seems, however, that his high and important duties atrengthened and sustained him, for no sooner had he sought to repair his health by a temporary rest from his labors, than exhausted nature sunk.

Resolved, That we tender to North Carolina our sympathies. The loss of such a man as Governor Ellis, at such a time, is a loss not only to North Carolina, but to all the Confederate States.

Resolved, That the Mayor appoint a committee to meet and receive the remains in a manner becoming the stirring events of the duties of his office with such energy and decision, that there is little profit in butter making. Nothing that there is little profit in butter making. Nothing that there is little profit in butter making. Nothing that there is little profit in butter making. Nothing that there is little profit in butter making. Nothing that there is little profit in butter making. Nothing that there is little profit in butter making. Nothing that there is little profit in butter making. Nothing that there is little profit in butter making. Nothing that there is little profit in butter making. Nothing that there is little profit in butter making. Nothing that there is little profit in butter making. Nothing that there is little profit in butter making. Nothing that there is little profit in butter making. Nothing that there is little profit in butter making. Nothing that there is little profit in butter making. Nothing that there is little profit in butter making. Nothing that there is little profit in butter making. Nothing that there is little profit in butter making. Nothing the little form that that of a veteran reposing upon his from the elaborate system of comforts engrated upon a princely establishment, suddenly to reasume the princely establishment, suddenly to reasume the princely establishment, suddenly to suddenly t of separate notice. There is not, perhaps, a more pitia-

TERMS OF ADVERTISIN

English Views of American Affairs.

The London Times, in an article speculating upon the probable course of events in America, says : and little else. It has been supposed to be good economy to buy almost every thing that we have consumed. der certain circumstances and in certain countries, it the close of the Washington Government may be postponed till the close of the year, it is probable that much blood will be shed within the limits of the old State which is now to be the battle field of Democratic civil war."

In the same article there appears the following: "The energy the free States have displayed, the great number of men they have raised, and the good material of which their army is composed, are beyond all praise. It is easy to see that a great deal of their irritability towards England arises from a feeling that justice has not been done to their patriotic spirit by public opinion here. Looking as every American does to the opinion here. Looking, as every American does, to the opinion been received by us with coldness, forgetful, as they are, that we are bound to refrain from enthusiasm for their

selves. "In the meantime, the Confederate States, it is evident, are not sleeping. Everything betokens that the conflict which is to decide the fate of Virginia, will be agine that the secessionists would have carried matters not less than from 50,000 to 60,000 men, and that he is thought to be desirous of out-numbering Gen. Scott, and gaining the prestige of an early victory. But it is plain that such estimates cannot be depended upon. Indeed, the very ignorance of the Northerners respecting the Confederate army shows that the military affairs of the South are being vigorously and skillfully handled."

The Paris Patrie had published a semi-official statement, announcing the re-establishment of relations between France and the Court of Turin, and the consequent recognition of the new Italian Kingdom. This statement was afterward copied in the Moniteur, (the official organ of the Emperor,) and is of peculiar interest to America on account of the insinuation conveyed

in the following paragraph: "France, by her new atitude, would not pretend to supply us. As a first step towards this, let us begin fairs of the Italian Kingdom, which remains sole judge of its conduct, as it is master of its future and of its destinies. It would act towards it as one day the great European powers will act in the American question, by recognizing the new republic of the Southern States when that republic shall have constituted a Government on a basis which will allow international relations

Supreme Court---Opinions,

By Pearson, C. J.-In Harrell v. Davis, from Greene, affirming the judgment. In Gardner v. Klutts. from Rowan, affirming the judgment. In Winchester v. Reid, from Union, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Hill v. Williams, in Equity, from Halifax, exceptions allowed. In Nooe v. Vannoy, in equity, from Wilson, affirming the judgment, and awarding execution. The decision in this case declares the late

costly enterprises. Until these mills can be By BATTLE, J .- In State v. Lauchlin, from Robecorned beef? Both are excellent articles of food for created, we must go back to the old hand-loom. Let son, declaring that there is error in the judgment below. us put them up at once. Let no one be ashamed of In Haden v. N. C. R. R. Co., from Davidson, judgment home-made stuff-rather let him glory in it. It is a reversed and venire de novo. In Eason v. Cherry, in credit to a man to have a wife and daughters who are equity from Bertie, reversing the order. In Armfield v. smart enough to clothe him and themselves from the Clement, in equity, from Davie, dismissing the bill. In Sain v. Dulin, in equity, from Davie, dismissing the What are we to do for Shoes. We shall feel this dif-bill. In Gibbs v. Williams, from Davie, judgment reficulty before next winter. We have not a sufficiency versed and venire de novo. In Roughton v. Brown, from Yadkin, reversing the order of the Superior Court. vards. These must be rapidly increased. It is fortu- In White v. Butcher, in equity from Surry, directing an account. In Cannon v. Haywood, in equity, from

By MANLY J .- In Lather v. Skeen, from Davidson, udgment reversed and venire de novo. In Hedrick v. Wagoner, from Davidson, affirming the judgment. In Crowell v. Simpson, from Union, judgment affirmed .this new and rapid process We have worn them some In Cowles v. Carter, from Yadkin, judgment reversed eight months, have been constantly on foot and in the and venire de novo. In Edwards v. Jones, in equity field, and we have never had any leather which was bet- from Wilkes, order affirmed. In Lynch v. Bitting, in equity, from Yadkin, account ordered. In Dung v. Clements, from Martin, affirming the judgment. In

> THE C. S. STEAMER SUMTER PUT TO SEA -- THE BROOKLYN IN CHASE.—Extract from a letter to a gentleman of this city, dated New Orleans, July 1, 1861. It can be relied on as correct:

"This morning, it is stated, that the C. S. war steamer Sumter has got to sea, having caught the Brooklyn napping." The Brooklyn having landed a boat's crew for the purpose of seizing the telegraph at S. W. Pass, the Sumter knowing that she could not follow and leave the boat's crew on shore, put to sea. The Brooklyn immediately signalized for the return of her boats, who were obliged to abandon the work of destruction of the telegraph station, and release the captured operator, and join their vessel. As soon as the crew were alongside, the Brooklyn up anchor and put to sea, giving chase to the Sumter, with what result time will only show. 'The Sumter is said to be very fast. I hope it is true, for her speed is likely to be put to the test. The Sumter you will remember as the former steamship Habana.

BRITISH WAR VESSELS IN THE GULF .- The Havana correspondent of the New York Herald, writing upon the 20th June, gives the following important informa-

The business of transferring vessels from the Amerithe facilities afforded by the simple provisions of the

British law for this purpose.

Her Majesty's ship Jason, one of the finest steam frigates in the British navy, arrived here yesterday, on her way to the mouth of the Mississippi River, for the purpose, as I understand, of ascertaining with what effectiveness the blockade is carried on in that quarter. She ed use of ardent spiri's. It is possible to find such a substite, which at the same time largely remunerates him who provides it.

The points which have been thus briefly noticed, are found unsupported by a sufficient naval force to make it entirely effective. You can judge, perhaps, better than the writer of this, to what complications such in-

structions are likely to lead. Oil! Oil!—Considerable inquiry is now being made in the South, as to what we shall do for oil for rail roads and machinery, if the blockade continues. We have been in the habit of procuring the adulterated Yankee oils, till some of us would hardly know a good article of oil, if we should see it.

We have several oil manufactories in the Confedera cy, which make far better oil, and at lower prices than we have been paying the North. They are capable of producing exhaustless supplies, and yet the Southern people generally don't know it. Why don't these establishments advertise, and then why don't our records ents advertise, and then why don't our people patronize them ?—Atlanta Confederacy.

A Fort Pickens correspondent of a New York paper recently stated that the dry dock, which Gen. Bragg had sunk in the channel near Pensacola, had been captured by the Federalists. The Pensacola Observer says the tatement is false—they could not capture the dry dock

if they were to make the attempt. L. W. Bliss, acting Governor of Jefferson Territory, has proclaimed the neutrality of that Territory in the war. Furthermore, be forbids the payment of any debts or future dues to the United States or anybody else out-

side the Territory. THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT SUPPRESSED .- The Yankees are becoming impatient at the tardiness of General B. F. Butler. They are anxious to see the official report of killed and wounded at Great Bethel. A Washington pondent of one of the most prominent Philadelphia

Lincoln journals, writes: The Great Bethel affair has been kept very quiet. The official statements of all the officers have not been published. An officer who was engaged in the affair remarked at Willard's last evening, that the Federal torces lost between five and six hundred in killed and wounded. Whether he was in earnest or not I do not know, but it is time an official account of the killed was published.

August 1st, 1859.

The Petersburg Express says that about 350 North Carolina troops, composing Company A, Capt. Hall; Company B, Captain Howard; Company C. Captain Pool; and Company H, Captain Washington, of Col. Tew's regiment (2nd State Troops) passed through that City on Monday evening, on equipped, and prepared for the coming contest.— as domestic. These companies have been drilling for a good many weeks, some of them for months, and are in an excel- foundry. Hollow shot and shell are different things. lent state of discipline.

The Portsmouth Transcript of the 15th, says that pri- than the other. The cavity may not be exactly in the exchange for old ones, including quite a variety, requires experience, we should think. muskets, long and short, Enfield and other rifles .-

English vessel bound for New Orleans, but were be. transferred at sea to the Sumter. If true this is important, and it probably is true.

A Desperate Negro .- Two Guards Slain. We learn that about eleven o'clock last night a most atrocious outrage was committed in the North Eastern Railroad, whereby two members of the Town Guard, named George W. Duval and John Donahoe, were

known as "Bill Wanet."

some three years, having been purchased about that time by Dr. T. B. Carr, to whom he now belongs .-There being reason to suppose that he was harbored by a negro woman belonging to Alfred Martin, Esq., occu- in any of their ports, or to remain there with such pripying a small house or kitchen in the part of town al- zes over a certain limited number of hours. Remember. ready referred to, three of the guard went there last night | this blow at privateers strikes at our only naval force. for the purpose of arresting him. The three were G. while the Lincoln government with her men of war, or W. Duval. John Donahoe and Nicholas Carr. Carr | chartered public vessels, can carry prizes taken from us knocked at the door, when the negro jumped out of the into any European or Colonial port. Under the show of window in his night clothes, and the three took after treating both belligerents alike, the whole effect of the rule him, Donahoe and Duval somewhat ahead. After jumping over a fence into a corn patch he was stopped expect anything of disinterested friendship from either by another fence over which he could not jump, thus Palmerston or Louis Napoleon we will be woefully mis- mand of Col. Stokes, paraded this morning with music, of interest sued for be within his jurisdiction and if not attempted to arrest him, he turned, cutting fiercely with out, and second, upon compelling recognition from the a knife, killing Donahoe instantly and wounding Duval | world by virtue of natural position, and inherent comso severely that he also died almost instantly. Donahoe mercial strength. The resort to privateering is a failure, They are progressing handsomely with their drill, and was stabbed twice in the right side and Duval twice in and this failure is due to the operations and proclama- will be all ready to give a good account of themselves.

Carr coming up knocked the negro down twice with his club, when the fellow clinched in upon him cutting away, but fortunately only through Carr's clothes. In the tussle they both got down and Carr having lost his club, could not hope to hold on to a desperate and powerful fellow, armed as the negro was, so that the latter got away. He must bear the marks of the severe blows he got twice from Carr's club, and once from Duval's. He must be still lurking about, and no doubt will be promptly arrested. Dr. Carr has outlawed him, and it may as well be understood at once that any person, slave or free, who may knowingly conceal or harbor "Bill Wanet," will be apt to share his fate.

Mr. Duval was about 45 years old, and leaves a wife and three children.

Mr. Donahoe was 32 years old, and leaves a wife and one child, (adopted.)

Mr. Gafford, Chief of Police, was on the ground as soon after the affair as he could receive information of it, and made a thorough search of the neighborhood, but without finding any trace of the murderer. The woman inhabiting the kitchen out of which he issued was arrested and lodged in the Guard House, about midnight. the apprehension of the negro.

Daily Journal, 17th inst.

HAVE WE SPIES AMONG Us?-We ask this queshave heard others ask it, because of the reof Lincolnite blockading steamers off our bars, and the occurrence of an event well known to our people on the Lincolnite government be not kept posted by them in regard to everything done and said here, then we and

THE NEW YORK TIMES' Washington correspondent says that " Hon. Charles Henry Foster, of North Caroduly elected on the 12th of June last to represent the 1st District of North Carolina, and has arrived with his certificate of election. Mr. Foster received all the votes cast at the polls in his district."

Hon. Charles Henry Foster is the sneaking abolition scoundrel who was "elected" to be hung as a spy and a traitor by the people of Murfreesboro', N. C., but whose miserable life was begged off on account of the relations of the family upon one of whose members he had succeeded in foisting himself as a husband.

These abolition editors and correspondents talk about maintaining the law and the constitution, and yet know nothing of either. It is evident this correspondent did not bear in mind that the 1st article of the constitution, fourth section, first paragraph, reads thus: "The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the Goldsboro': places of choosing senators." The legislature of North Carolina has prescribed the first Thursday in August as the day for holding elections for representatives, and neither the day nor the mode and manner of holding such elections has been altered in any way by any act of the Federal Congress, so that even if North Carolina still adhered to the Lincoln Government, the Hon-Henry Foster could not have the shadow, the semblance, the remotest excuse for an election

NEW HANOVER COUNTY .- Our readers are aware that for good and sufficient reasons, more fully set forth in his card already published in this paper, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe has resigned his seat in the Convention as one of the delegates from New Hanover. As the election, (first Thursday in August,) is close at hand, being only two weeks, we beg to call attention to this matter, so that some fit person may be centered upon to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr.

of Sergeant Major of that Regiment.

WEAPONS .- Since the commencement of hostilities, getting arms from the North, we have seen some very week, they have been seen as thick as hops and as urserviceable blades made by our own workmen here, both | pleasant as mosquitoes. Bowies and Swords. They were excellent in temper, Ex-Governor James H. Adams, of Richland District, finish. They were, in fact, far superior to the tools urday a steamer, supposed to be a war vessel, anchored S. C., died at his residence in that district, on Satur- made in New England, to sell to the South, and with some distance from the beach, north of Confederate which to sell the South also.

We have no doubt but that good guns, rifles, bayonets and other arms and equipments can be advanta- small corn vessel, empty, attracted the regards of one geously made among us, as indeed they are already made or more of the cruisers, when opposite a point of the

swords, knives, revolvers, etc., but we do not recollect caped in their boat and came ashore. The schooner their way to Richmond. The Express says they are to have seen the first bayonet of domestic production, for was burned, supposed by the Lincolnites, out of spite. gallant looking men and true soldiers, thoroughly we do not of course class Harper's Ferry made weapons, We believe the little vessel was named the Martha Ann,

We can cast plenty of soldid shot at nearly any good since there is a liability that one side may be heavier vate Wm. Henry White, of the Portsmouth, Vir-centre, and this, of course, will unbalance the projectile ginia Rifles, visited Raleigh last week and returned and deflect it from a direct course. However, shells of to Portsmouth on last Friday night, with one hun- the very best quality are being cast at military foundries dred bran new rifles for the corps of which he is so like the Tradegar works, and no doubt all our skillful excellent a member. The new arms were obtained in workmen are getting to cast them with accuracy. It

Sulphur is the main thing, for saltpetre can be got Now, we do not object to this courtesy to Virginia out of hundreds of caves. About 17 per cent. of powor Virginia troops, but we do wish that it could be der consists of sulphur, and we do not know of any extended to North Carolina troops, some of whom native sulphur within the limits of the Confederacy or stationed in this vicinity are supplied with the old of the former United States. It is found in this State flint and steel musket, and but a poor supply of flints in combination with iron, copper, and perhaps other Why can't they also get new arms for old? metals, the sulphuret of iron being known as iron pyrites. A report comes from New Orleans by way of Memphis | Sulphur can be made from this ore as found in the mineto the effect that the Confederate Steamer Sumter | ral region on Deep River, but we are inclined to think had arrived at Berwick Bay, on the Mississippi, in- from what we have heard from others whose chemical side the Balize, with fifty-five thousand Enfield rifles, knowledge qualified them to give an opinion that the together with other accoutrements and a large num- process would be very expensive. For ourselves, we ber of rifled cannon. These things were on board an | do not pretend to know what the process is or ought to

WE DON'T THINK that we have much for which to thank Great Britain or France on the score of privateers. Privateers are the militia of the seas. They are the protection that a nation that does not keep up a standing navy has against one that does; precisely as the citipart of town, north of the Wilmington and Weldon zen soldiery in a free country takes the place of a standing army in defence of their country on land.

Now the Lincoln Government being feloniously in almost instantly killed by a desperate runaway negro, possession of all the navy that they have not destroyed in an incendiary manner, the South, so far as the sea is It would seem that the fellow has been runaway for concerned, is thrown back upon her marine militia. her private armed ships. She has no other. Neither England nor France will allow privateers of either belligerent, the Northern or the Southern States, to sell prizes practically considered, is directly against us. If we the guard to get up with him. When they taken. We must depend first upon fighting this thin tions of England and France.

Public Meeting.

Pursuant to the call of His Honor, the Mayor, a public meeting of the citizens of Wilmington was held appointment instead of the election of officers forms an

On motion, the meeting was organized by calling Jno. Dawson, Esq., to the chair, and requesting G. J. Mc-Ree and R. B. Wood to act as secretaries.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, which was to pay a proper tribute of respect to the memory of Hon. John W. Ellis, late Governor of North Carolina, on motion, a committee of five was appointed by the chair to prepare business for the consideration of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed to constitute that committee: James Fulton, Robert Strange, P. K. Dickinson, Col. John McRae and N. N. Nixon.

After consultation, the committee, through their chair man, Mr. Fulton, submitted the following preamble and

resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, We have received the painful intelligence that His Excellency, John W. Ellis, late Governor of North Carolina, is no more, and whereas we, the people of the His Honor, the Mayor, offers a reward of \$500 for Town of Wilmington, desire to place on record cur high appreciation of the character of the man, not less than our re-

spect for the high office which he so worthily and patrioti-

cally filled, be it therefore Resolved, That we deplore the death of Governor Ellis as If there be not spies among us, and if the came the Governor of a sovereign State,—as that of a true son of North Carolina, who, in every position in which he tucky, keeps us posted on the news from all parts of the has been placed, has earned and received the confidence of | United States. This news is sent from Louisville to his fellow-citizens, however differing from him in opinion, New Orleans, thence to Mobile, thence to Montgomery,

Resolved. That all public officers, and all persons in the

Flag be displayed to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at half-mast, on the shipping in our harbor, and from the public buildings in

private grief, we would yet offer the expressions of our sincere and respectful sympathy with the bereaved family of

ed to forward a copy of these proceedings to the family the deceased, and that the same be published. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN DAWSON, Ch'n.

R. B. Wood,

G. J. McRee, Secretaries.

WE have received the following circular, with a re quest to lay it before our readers. We comply with the request mainly because of our knowledge of the gallant young gentleman making it, who is a son of John A. Averitt, Esq., formerly of Onslow, but now a citizen of

ROMNEY, VIRGINIA, July 6th, 1861. MESSES. EDITORS:-You will do me the favor to give this as much publicity as possible.

Col. A. W. McDonald is organizing a Regiment of Cavalry, independent and subject to the control only of pimself. Knowing that there are many gentlemen in the Confederacy who would be pleased to join a command like this. I take this method of informing you all, that here you can get active service, and can have an opportunity to distinguish yourselves. If any companies are organizing, and have arms, and can get them from their States, be certain to do so, with all the nec essary outfit. Private individuals must come as well armed as possible. Persons having money can pur- tion. chase the best of horses, and after the war take them

Very Respectfully, JOHN A. AVIRETT, jr.

Regiment State Troops, has been promoted to the post he has no opposition, and in all probability will have The main southern camp at Laurel Hill hasd not been

IT WOULD SEEM that the attention of Uncle Abraham's

We mentioned on Saturday, the appearance of a large made of the best of steel, and not at all deficient in steamer off the western bar, and we learn that on Sat-Point.

It would seem also, that on Saturday afternoon, in some locations outside of the great public armories. | coast about half way between Lockwood's Folly Inlet We have seen Southern made rifles, shot-guns, pistols, and Shallotte Inlet. The crew of the corn schooner es under the command of captain Styron.

> THE CROPS .- From all sections of the South there are the most cheering reports in regard to the crops of all kinds. Wheat and the other small grains are pretty much all made, and corn is so far advanced and generally so promising, as to leave little doubt of an abundant yield of that also. Owing to the blockade, the consequent low price and difficulty of sale, the crop of Naval Stores is very small and most of the labor heretofore devoted to its production has been turned in to food crops. The amount of cotton planted is probably onefourth less than last year. A gentleman from South Carolina, with excellent means of obtaining information, as well as of observing for himself, informs us that the area of cotton planted in that State this year is about one-fifth, or twenty per cent. less than last year. In Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and portions of Georgia, Florida and Arkansas, the change is more decided, especially in the three first named States, which had previously been depending very largely upon purchasing their food from the Northwest. There the change from cotton to corn will amount to a full third of the whole area planted. When we say corn, we mean generally something to eat.

> The stand and showing for cotton is generally good but cannot, under almost any circumstances, exceed three millions of bales. When, after a long fast, the world gets hold of this supply, it will pay as much as a full crop, and the Southern States will perforce have kept at home the money they have been paying to the North. Cotton has the great advantage over most other products, that it will keep.

When peace does come, then will trade spring forward. Our most marketable crops will be on hand, ready for immediate sale at high prices, while their sale, the long prevalence of the cash system, the bareness of the markets in the way of goods, will give a vast impetus to a legitimate business, which may well be brisk without danger of overtrading. We trust that the lessons of this present struggle may not all be cific articles. lost upon us, but that we will endeavour permanently to establish among ourselves those multiplied forms of or individuals; nor to state, county or corporation manufacturing industry which will make us independent of a blockade, and develope that direct maritime enterprise that will prove to our enemies that the sea is an element upon which two can operate.

CAPTAIN JAMES A. WRIGHT'S COMPANY of State Troops, belonging to the First Regiment, under command of Col. Stokes, paraded this morning with music.

believe, for Warrenton, where the regiment is encamped.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR .- If the mere question of volunteering or enlistment stands in the way—if the the Town Hall, on Monday, July 15th, 1861, at 4 | impediment to the getting up of any required number rier. Any volunteer regiment for the war, will be ac cepted by President Davis, and the companies to compose such regiment will be accepted by the State and then, all the company officers having been chosen by the ment, precisely as in the twelve months volunteer force. The term of service is the only difference.

> OUR COMMUNITY will be pleased to see that the re ported capture of two thousand Southerners at Rich Mountain, in Randolph County, Virginia, has dwindled down, even according to McClellan's own account, to the dislodgement of one regiment by five regiments.

> This is no doubt the latest and most authentic version

The Telegraphic News .- The Latest.

We wish to make some explanation in regard to the mode in which the main portion of the telegraphic news received by the Southern papers is obtained.

Mr. Pritchard, the head of the present Southern associated press arrangement, makes his headquarters in Richmond, and what occurs, in Virginia he telegraphs to all other points. All telegraphic news from beyond the Confederate States & also that from the South comes to Mr. Pritchard himself over the Southern lines. An intelligent agent of the press stationed at Louisville, Kenthence to Augusta, thence to Wilmington, Charleston

and other points. Receiving telegraph both ways (from Richmond and Augusta) the papers of the two Carolinas are really so Resolved, That we recommend that the Confederate situated as to be enabled to publish all the news at the earliest possible moment.

> All the telegraphic news from all parts accessible by telegraph, is received here and published frequently

> mond and Petersburg papers. Will some of our North Carolina exchanges be good enough to mention this fact? THE LINCOLNITE CONGRESS seems determined to out-Lincoln Lincoln himself. He only asked for four hun-

> dred thousand men. The House of Representatives has voted to raise five hundred thousand men, and to pledge all creation and sell their old shirts to get five hundred Among the Australian gold diggers when a fellow

took a crowd into a bar-room and called for drinks all "stuck up," meaning "strapped." It seems to us that our Lincolnite brethren are shouting very loud-so loud that they will soon be " stuck up.'

RUMORS, ETC .- In the present state of the public other channels, which further examination does not verify We all know how these things get up, without any intention to deceive. We need only refer to some reports whichobtained currency here on Sunday as an illustra-

Another remarkable thing is the very different coloring given to events by the medium through which they are viewed. One account of a collision makes it agreat Southern victory, while another makes it quite the reverse. Southern victory, while another makes it quite the reverse.

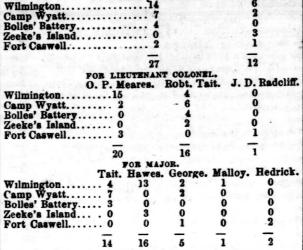
We must take things with all due allowance. Thus apply to the War Department at Richmond, Virginia.

We must take things with all there has been some pretty sharp member of, or in any way connected with the Government of the United States, so as to bring up the naked BLADEN COUNTY.—THE CONVENTION.—We under stand that T. J. Jones, Esq., is a candidate for the Convention of Tr. D. McDowell, Esq. Mr. also pretty certain that they did not succeed. This is vate in the Cape Fear Riflemen, now Company F, Third rate in the Cape Fear Riflemen, now Company F, Third Regiment State Troops, has been promoted to the post of Sergeant Major of that Regiment.

BLADEN COUNTY.—THE CONVENTION.—We under stand that T. J. Jones, Esq., is a candidate for the Convention.—We under stand that T. J. Jones, Esq., is a candidate for the Convention.—We under stand that T. J. Jones, Esq., is a candidate for the Convention.—We under stand that T. J. Jones, Esq., is a candidate for the Convention.—We under stand that T. J. Jones, Esq., is a candidate for the Convention.—We under stand that T. J. Jones, Esq., is a candidate for the Convention.—We under stand that T. J. Jones, Esq., is a candidate for the Convention.—We under stand that T. J. Jones, Esq., is a candidate for the Convention.—We under stand that T. J. Jones, Esq., is a candidate for the Convention.—We under stand that T. J. Jones, Esq., is a candidate for the Convention.—We under stand that T. J. Jones, Esq., is a candidate for the Convention.—We under stand that T. J. Jones, Esq., is a candidate for the Convention.—We under stand that T. J. Jones, Esq., is a candidate for the Convention.—We under stand that T. J. Jones, Esq., is a candidate for the Convention.—We under stand that T. J. Jones, Esq., is a candidate for the Convention.—We under stand that T. J. Jones, Esq., is a candidate for the Convention.—We under stand that the Federalists under stand that T. J. Jones at the Interest is under stand that T. J. Jones at the Interest is under stand that T. J. Jones at the Interest is under stand that T. J. Jones at the Interest is under stand that T. J. Jones at the Interest is under stand that T. J. Jones at the Int vate in the Cape Fear Riflemen, now Company F, Third Jones is all right on the Southern question, and so far about all that we can be sure of. All the rest is vague.

An Election was held on Saturday last for Colonel, and the consequent difficulty if not impossibility of cruisers has been directed to our coast, as, during the past Lieutenant Colonel and Major of the 8th Regiment N. C. Volunteers. We give below the vote of each camp, in full force and effect. Is it not clear to the certainty jority of all the votes polled to elect. It appears from adopting the Constitution of the Confederate States the returns that there has been no choice for a Major, neither candidate receiving a majority:

FOR COLONEL BIGHTH REGIMENT



Supreme Court of North Carolina JOHN BARNES VS. JOHN T. BARNES, et The provision of the Act of Assembly, passed on 11th day of May, 1861, commonly called the "Stay Law," forbidding jury trials, and trials before Justices of the Peace, and the issuing of executions and sales under executions, and deeds of trust, held to be unconstitutional and void.

This was an action of debt, tried before Heath, J at the last Spring Term of Wilson Superior Court. During the pendency of this case in the Superior Court, the defendants pleaded, since the last continuance, the following act of Assembly:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE AGA NST THE SACRIFICE OF PROPERTY AND TO SUSPEND PROCEEDINGS IN CERTAIN CASES. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the thority of the same, That no execution of fieri facias exponas found d upon a judgment in any suit or action for debts and demands du otes, bills of exchange, covenants for the payment of money. emands, or contracts for specific articles, other than those residents, shall be issued from the passage of this act, by any court of record or magistrate, for the sale of property, until otherwise provided by law; nor shall there be any sales under deeds of trust or decrees, unless by the consent of parties interested, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 2. Where such executions have issued and are now in the hands of officers, whether levied or not, the officer having such executions shall return the same to the magistrate r court from whence they issued, without further execunot issue again until the operation of this act ceases; Prolien which has already been acquired by the taking out such SEC. 3. There shall be no trials of any cases requiring the

intervention of a jury, nor upon warrants before a Justice of the Peace in any suit or action for debts or demands due ry notes, bills of exchange, covenants for the payment of money, judgments, accounts, and all other contracts for money demands, or contracts for spe-SEC. 4. This act shall not apply to liabilities upon the part of public officers, either to the State, counties, corporations,

nor to debts hereafter contracted; nor to debts due the State, nor to debts due from non-residents, nor to the annual collection of interest; Provided, That no note, bill of acceptance, or other obligation, the consideration of which is any debt or obligation at present existing, shall be held considered as a debt hereafter contracted. of January. A. D. 1861, or which may hereafter accrue up

ber) by computing the time from the day when the interest SEC. 6. That any person who is about to remove his property out of the State without the consent of his creditors, shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act.

SEC. 7. That all mortgages and deeds in trust for the benefit of creditors hereafter executed, whether registered or not be computed in any case where the statute of limita-

SEC. 9. That this act shall be in force from and after its

Read three times and ratified in the General Assembly. And on the cause being called for trial, defendant's counsel urged the provisions of the said act, as a reason why he should not go to trial, and why judgment should not go against him. His honor over-ruled the objection and ordered the trial to proceed, and on a verdict rencompanies, the field officers will be chosen by the regi- dered for the plaintiff, passed a judgment and ordered execution, from which the defendants appealed to this Court. Questions in this involving the constitutionality of the Stay Law arose at term on motions for the issuing of executions on judgments in this Court, which are all considered in the opinion of the Court. B. F. Moore, for the plaintiff.

> Strong, for the defendants. PEARSON, C. J.: The plea, since the last continuance,

by which the defendants claim the benefit of what is commonly called the "Stay Law," presents for our de-Act to provide against the sacrifice of property and to suspend proceedings in certain cases." The same question was raised in every case decided at this term, where he judgment in the court below is affirmed, by motions or judgment, and that execution shall be issued Whether, in the present condition of the country, the

statue be expedient, is a question of which we have no the question of the constitutional power of the Legislature to pass the statue

own convictions; for we find that the line has been plainly marked, in fact " blazed out " by many previous adjudications, so that it can be easily followed, and all we have to do, is to make our applications of well established principles

The right and the duty of this court to give judgment on the constitutional power of the Legislature i making statutes, is established by so many elaborated pinions of this court, and of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of our sister States, as to make a further discussion or citation of authorities, a useless attempt at a display of learning; so we assume that

Our opinion is, that the statute under consideration, so far as it opposes the right of the plaintiff to a judgment in the court below, on the motions for a judgment in this court and for execution, is void and of no effect, because it is in violation of the Constitution of the Unithe Constitution of this State.

1st. It is patent, by the face of the statute, that it "does impair the obligation of contracts" This is settled. Jones vs. Crittenden, 1 Car. Law Rept., 385. In that case the argument is exhausted, and we only

It is suggested that this case is distinguishable on the round, they used to say he shouted to the amount of so ground, that when the statute in question was passed, the much money. One fellow is reported to have shouled country was in a state of established revolution, or in a sale, freely without any denial, and speedily without defifteen hundred dollars on champagne. He was soon the Legislature acted, which revolution has been carried out and consummated by a subsequent ordinance of the Convention, by force of which all acts done in reference to, and in anticipation of, the revolution, are ratified and

This proposition, however much weight it may be entitled to in a political forum, cannot, by reason of its renerality, be appreciated by a legal tribunal, and a law, " grasps at it, as at a shadow." But to avoid a May, when the ordinance of the Convention, by which

with the United States or with the Confederate States, as they have been officially reported. It requires a ma. of a demonstration, that the effect of the ordinance which in express words provides "No State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts" was, to abrogate or make void or of no effect, this short-lived abrogate or make void or of no effect, this short-lived which Heenan and Savers struggled with a state of the possession of statute, on the ground that it was inconsistent with and in violation of the Constitution then adopted?

The position that the words of the Constitution are, The position that the words of the Constitution are, happens to be one of those peculaiar gifts of fortune. No State shall pass any law," using the words in the which are not to be had for the asking and future tense, therefore any law which had already passed, future tense, therefore any law which had already passed, although it impaired the obligation of contracts, was to although it impaired the obligation of contracts, was to of having to fight all comers no matter by the way although it impaired the obligation of contracts, was to of having to fight all comers, no matter how many or be allowed to continue in operation, is a play upon how big the number of candidates for this contracts.

against at present, was not the act of passing such a claimants were Hurst and Paddock law, but the effect incident to the operations of such a law; and in respect to this, whether it was passed before or after the adoption of the Constitution was imperhaps the most urskillful boxer that ever entered the material. In illustration, suppose during its unfettered prize ring. In his contest with Paddock he was dread. existence of seven hours, the State had passed a law, making tobacco a legal tender in the payment of debts. After the adoption of the Constitution of the Confederate States, would tobacco have still continued to be a Paddock was all but killed by it. Hurst, therefore, legal tender? Most assuredly not, for the time of the came into full possession of the turbulent honors of the passage of the law was immaterial. If all laws either belt, to which a boxer named Mace at once laid claim opposed to the express provisions of the Constitution then adopted were to continue in operation because derful strength and activity, almost a harder hitter than they had been passed beforehand—all of the acts of the General-Assembly should have been subjected to rigo-pugilist alive. Yet, even with these advantages, in rous scrutiny before the State was admitted into the

It is a well illustrated principle of constitutional law. that upon the adoption of a new Constitution, or an amendment of the Constitution, any and all laws previously existing, are ipso facto, annulled and become void so far as they are opposed to and conflict with the land in the Medway, and resulted in Mace punishing his new or amended Constitution—on the same reason that | gigantic antagonist so fearful that he may literally he a statute repeals all statutes previously enacted inconsistent with its provisions, and a will revokes all former gle blow in return. wills-or an order from head quarters countermands one previously given, so far as it conflicts with its meaning and intention and obvious policy.

2. But, apart from the Constitution of the Confederate States, we are of opinion that the statute is in plain teen stones, while his gigantic swarthy chest and timbs violation of the Constitution of the States on two in which the muscles stood out in great folds and knots grounds.

1st. "The declaration of rights," fixes the principle of free government, by affirming in section 12, "no free looking at his massive proportions, and the evidences of man ought to be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land."

It is settled that, by force of this section, the Legislature has not the power to deprive A of his horse and fate of the man who had dared such a Colossus to give it to B, or to deprive E of his office and give it to combat. O, or D of his debt and give it to F-in other words, the Legislature cannot deprive a citizen of his vested rights of property. See Hoke vs. Henderson, 4 Dev. 1 and the case there cited. So the question is, can the Legislature deprive a citizen of his debt, which is a ves- His height is barely over five feet eight inches his ted right and a part of his estate or property, in the broad sense in which the word is used in the section above cited, including all rights of person and rights of property, either by conferring the right on a third per- pact, fair frame and lithe and active figure, on which the son, or by releasing it to the debtor, or by taking from the creditor the right to have judgment and execution in startly relief, made his venture appear less desperate for his debt according to the course of the courts. Manifestly, if a creditor is deprived of his right to have judgment and execution for his debt he is thereby deprived of his right to the debt, which consists in his right to enforce payment, and the ground of hope that this deprivation is not to be absolute and perpetual, but only "until otherwise provided by law" which is held out by the wording of the statute, does not at all vary the question of power, because the power to deprive one of his debt for an indefinite time is the same as the power to deprive him of it absolutely, and so far as the creditor is concerned it makes no difference whether the debt be given to a third person or be released to the debtor, the violation of the rights of the creditor is the same, and the power that can do the one can do the other.

legislative, executive—supreme judicial powers of government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

the Governor, in the recess of the General Assembly. shall not embody the militia of the county of Rowan. or shall not embody the militia of the State, or shall not do any act of his office, would "the legislative and executive powers of the government be kept separate and distant from each other?" Or suppose the Legis- Hurst's eye, and seemed to make his bulky frame tremble lature should pass a statute, that the Supreme Court to his feet. shall not give judgment and issue execution in the case he court below, the intervention of a jury was required. or shall not give judgment and issue executions in any suit or action, founded either on contract or tort. brought before it by appeal from the Superior Court, would the legislative and supreme judicial powers of government be kept separate and distinct? er on the part of the Legislature destroy the indepenthe government, and subvert the government establish- on the head and face of the giant with a force and raed by the Constitution, by centering all powers in the legislative department, and making a despotism instead of a free government where the powers are divided, and strike, even to touch his lithe, wiry foe-in vain h given to separate departments, each acting in its appropriate sphere, as a check on the other?

Such, it seems to us, would be the result of the concession of the power assumed by the Legislature in the and be gone almost before the eye could follow his move-

This result is not avoided by the fact that the restraint on the Courts is confined by the statute to action for debts and matters of contract and that it is not absolute, but merely "until otherwise provided by law "-for it is a question of power. If the Legislature has the power ight to judge. Our province is to give judgment on to impose this restraint on the Courts until otherwise Courts in respect to matters of contract, it has the power to extend it to matters of tort, and then a man country will give me no redress because the temple of there can be no government; it is anarchy, which is worse than despotism; and yet the power involved in the passage of the statute necessarily and by logical deduction leads to that result.

If there be such a power in the Legislature, we are, with all our boasted free institutions, infinitely behind the monarchy of England in respect to the protection of our rights of person and rights of property. Blackstone, the learned commentator on the constitution and laws of England, in vol. 1st, page 102 says, " a third suborthe Courts of justice for the redress of injuries. ted States, and of the Constitution of the Confederate the law in England is the supreme arbiter of every man's stered therein. The emphatic words of Magna Charta, are these, " nulli negabimus aut differemus rectum vel institiam, and therefore every subject for injury done to him, in terris, in bonis, vel persona, by another subject, be he ecclesiastical or temporal, without any excepti may take his remedy by course of the law and have jus-tice and right for the injury done to him, freely without

ence to the Constitution of the United States, or to that of the Confederate States, our State Constitution gives ample protection to its citizens against all enents on the part of the legislature upon the rights of property, and the reason why such prominence has been given to that clause of the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits laws impairing the obligation of contracts, is, that the Courts found there a confirmed" and let it be admitted, that on the 20th of the Constitution of the several States although not expressed in words so direct and positive; for in truth no

From the London Times, June 19. Ring—The Championship of England—Fight jetween Hurst and Mace—Mace Wins in Eight tounds—The Men in the Ring—Great Disparity in Rounds—The hard is the hand which the punishment of Hurst by Mace—His Head and Face Braten Like Raw Meat and he Reels like a Bitnded Glant. It is, perhaps, no information even for those least ac-

quainted with the dirty arena of the prize ring, to be which Heenan and Sayers struggled with such cruel obstinacy, was eventually awarded to neither. The trophy was left open to public competition, though, as the belt which are not to be had for the asking, and as its poswords, and is not worthy of the gravity of the subject. The evil which the Constitution intended to guard honor was, on the whole, decidedly limited. The first

The sre five coln's The

burn, F The stared b McC! Souther

The

The

the patr

borhood

informa

ten thou

forces ha

Hurst is the champion wrestler of Lancashire, a man fully punished, but almost by accident contrived at the close of the fight to hit his adversary one blow, and one blow from such a Goliah was quite sufficient, for Mace is a very small man, though possessed of won-

Sayers himself, and reputed to be the most scientific seemed almost monstrous to suppose that he could contend for an instant, with any chance of success, against an adversary so overpowering in strength and size and weight as Hnrst. Nevertheless, a match was made for the champion hip, and yesterday it was fought to an issue on an is-

said to have almost killed him, without receiving a sin The contrast between the two men as they entered the ring was even more startingly disproportionate than that between Heenan and Sayers. Hurst stool nearly six feet three inches in height, and weighed nearly sixlike bosses bronze, made his figure look even larger and more formidable, if possible, than it was in reality. In tremendous strength as the thews and sinews rolled with every movement, one felt a kind of fascinating terror. which changed to almost sickening apprehension for the

Among ordinary men, Mace would have seemed a terrible antagonist for any to cope with, but, dwarfed and almost overshadowed by the giant he had challeng. ed, his venture seemed little short of sheer madness weight only ten stone and a half; yet, as he prepared himself for the contest yesterday, there was an easy air of nonchalance about him which, coupled with his comsmall but hard and well-developed muscles showed out than it was to those acquainted with his skill and

streng th. Hurst, to his other advantage, added that of winning the choice of corners, and, of course, took that with his back to the sun, leaving its fierce rays full in the face of his antagonist. When at last, after shaking hands. the men stood alone in the centre of the ring, it seemed almost like conniving at a murder to permit a contest between the two men so disproportioned in size, height, strength and weight. Yet Mace, as he stood up almost in the shadow of his great assailant, seemed confident. though, of course, very cautious.

Lightly Mace moved in and out, feinting and smiling as, with a noiseless bound, like a cat, he sprang out of distance of the ponderous arms that seemed only required to move to crush him. Gradually they nearer and nearer—the giant waiting for his chance. which the other now and then appeared to give him though, in reality, he ventured nothing.

At last, Mace carefully ventured in, and struck his opponent slightly three or four times in the face. They were only blows, out enough to show him that he could reach the slow unwieldly boxer when he chose, and get out of all danger of return with perfect certainty.

the fight with a terrific blow, which completely closed

Before the first round, which lasted nearly twelve minutes, was over. Hurst was half smothered in his own blood, and his face so gashed that as far as an nearance went. Mace might have been assailing him with a razor. Still, as it was known that Hurst had but to give one blow to win the day, no one seemed in blow that seemed always impending never came.

Hurst knew evidently nothing of boxing, and his antagonist, therefore, merely drew aside with the most perfect sang froid from the slow, awkward movements of the ponderous arms, delivering his own strokes full pidity that was terrible. In vain, like a blind Cyclops, Hurst threw his arms abroad, and strove to grasp,

strove to hem him into a corner. Mace would simply inflict his tremendous blows full on the smashed face of his opponent, pass under his arm,

Hurst was literally deluged with blood, which poured over his huge figure in such streams that Mace him self was covered with it, and the clothes of Hurst's two seconds almost saturated. Nothing showed the enormous strength of the man more than that he could sustain this fearful punishment and loss of blood with apparently little diminution of his closed power.

He still pursued Mace with unabated determination but never once even touched him, while on the other hand. Mace's blows sounded loud all over the ring. " from a sharp, crashing smash they gradually deadened down to a splashing sound like striking raw meat, that was sickening to hear. Nothing stopped the copious streams of blood that flowed from all parts of Hurst's face, and the whole of this one-sided contest became dis gusting and horrible beyond all discription.

After there had been ten rounds, and the fight had lasted some three-quarters of an hour. Hurst's secon and backers saw that his chance was hopeless, and ut gently strove to make him discontinue But though now utterly blind, his features smashed out of all recognition almost as a human being, and reeling fro his fearful loss of blood, the gory disfigured giant still tottered from his corner, only to be sent staggering back by an antagonist that he seemed capable of annihilating. Mace now no longer fought cautiously, but hit him when and where he pleased, and even closed with the great wrestler and threw him heavily.

It was all over. Hercules himself would have succumbed to such fearful blows, and the alarming hemorr nage which followed them, and which now began t soak all the grass of the ring. Brettle, Hurst's chie backer, at last rushed into the arena and insisted on hi fighting no more; but the maimed giant seemed incapable of understanding his defeat from such a little mat and groped and staggered out again. Blind and fain ing, it only required one or two more blows to finish the affair; but the infliction of these on the helpless head o flesh was horrible and shocking beyond all description His seconds and backers gave in for him without his knowledge, and kept Hurst in his corner till he gradially became almost insensible, and all the restorative arts in the ring were exhausted in efforts to keep him from fainting, which, in the absence of a surgeon, and in his then fast failing power, might have been a most serious affair. The spectacle which he presented is too horrible f

description. Even the oldest champions of the rin were aghast at the fearful punishment inflicted in fitty Mace had not a single mark on him. The dock yard police were despatched in a steamer

t was over—quite official that. say that poor Hurst's comrades on both sides were most solicitous in their care of bim after his defeat, and

all the brutal magnificence of the days of the Reg

Revive the ring! It would be easier to restore the A patriotic planter, who holds a large interest on Edisto Island, but is now temporarily sojourning in Athens, Ga., writes to his factors, W. M. Lawton & Co., concerning the Confederate loan: "Please put me down for three-lourths of my crop."

A few more examples of this sort, and South Carolina can take rank with larger and more populous States in contributions to the common befores.

Heptarchy.

Handsone Present.—We learn that Col. Duncan K. McRae, of the Fifth Regiment of N. C. State troops, has been presented with a noble charger by Dr. Wiley Eppes, a patriotic citizen of Halifax, Va., but a son of the old North State. We understand that the horse is a magnificent specimen of his race. It is an appropriate present to one of the bravest and most galland. appropriate present to one of the bravest and most gallant sons of North Carolina.—Petersburg Express.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 13, 1861. enseches and votes in Congress indicate that there epresentatives and seven Senators opposed to Lin-

atract committee consists of Van Wyck, Wash-Haleman, Fenton and Steele. ner Enchantress, from Boston, has been cap-

the Privateer Jeff. Davis. ROARING RUN, VA., July 10th, 1861. bellan's column is feeling its way cautiously. The

eralists] approach, and are working with great enallan feels the Southerners this afternoon.

hers seem to have been reinforced since hearing of

NEW YORK, July 13, a. m. Sales of 500 bales yesterday at 15 dc. ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12th, 1861. ses of the patriots were newly opened on Thursfor rejoicing, though not for an illumination.

ch Garden-keepers and actors are not now so of their fellow soldiers Zeigle and Boernstein. her of foreigners are reported as leaving the city adred of Col. McNeill's reserved guard have re-

the type and paper from the State Journal office. later. an order from Gen. Lyon, prohibiting its further pecial dispatch from Warsaw to the St. Louis Repub-

reiterates the annihilation of Zeigle's command. BOSTON, July 12th, 1861.

ROARING RUN, Va., July 13th, 1861. took place yesterday at Rich Mountain. It is that two thousand Southerners, under Col. Pendered to the Federal forces. The fight is said | Southwest. and for one hour and a half-that the Southerners leaving 60 killed, and many wounded and prisonand some horses. The Federal loss is said to 20 killed, some horses and forty wounded.

LOUISVILLE, July 13, 1861. wing dispatch has been received here dated "CINCINNATI, July 12, 1861. Prentice:-Gen. McClellan has captured the enof the enemy at Laurel Hill, Va., including guns, gons and many prisoners, among whom wer officers. Their loss is severe, and ours very small. ers lost on our side.

CINCINNATI, July 13th, 1861-A. M. uson has things all mixed up. The camp at Laurel not been taken.

LATER.

RICHMOND, VA., July 13, 1861-P. M. is nothing of interest by passengers from any

MOBILE, July 13th, 1861-P. M. thes from St. Louis and Chicago are unfavorable to s at Vernon, but those from Quincey, in the neighhe battle field, from whence the only reliable has been obtained, are silent.

atch from Roaring Run, (Va.,) to the Cincinnati evious to the battle, says that the Federalists are and strong. Pegram's command numbered 2,000. os .- Montgomery's banditti is devastating the orders of Missouri.

LAND, Me .- The Mary Goodell has arrived here. She shaving been boarded by the Privateer Jeff. Davis, vessel has captured several prizes within the past

TON CITY.-Talliferro, son-in-law of Senator Marrested as a spy. In the Senate, the bill proadditional paymasters and the force bill, have the House, the civil appropriations and the 500,er bills have passed. f money is the reason given for discharging of erve fund of \$:0,000 has dwindled down to three

in consultation with an Alabama "nigger," who t five regiments and 18 field pieces are in and around urt touse. Among other information the contra-· Alahama nigger] informed Scott that everyates the Southerners are about to retreat. VILLE-Judge Logan, associated with Judge Murin, oad case, publishes a dissenting opinion.

TOKE .- Four men have been arrested being implihe capture of the St. Nicholas. . Mo.—There is great excitement here in consethe suppression of the State Journal by order of no disturbance has yet taken place. Five huns are under arms at different points of the City. CITY .- The Missourians are gathering around The invaders have been under arms every night day last, expecting an attack. The same conthings exist at Lexington. Reinforcements-

ILL LATER AND HIGHLY IM-PCRTANT.

RICHMOND, July 14th, 1861-7:50 P. M. nesday last a detachment of Cavalry, six miles from News, encountered a detachment of the enemy. le latter were killed and twelve taken prisoners rs from Staunton to-day state that reports were that place, when they left, that the Confederate met with severe reverses at Laurel Hill. One rethat 1,60) men under Heck, had surrendered hundred miles from Staunton, and that Garnett's had been compelled to evacuate Laurel Hill. ve reports require confirmation. There has evi hard fighting in that section. will appear in the Richmond Dispatch to-morrow ed Laurel Hill, July 7th, which says " another

break this morning, our troops were aroused f the picket guard, and about day-light another orgia regiment held the enemy in check, and fire until three o'clock in the afternoon, killing ng many of the Federal forces. cupied by other regiments."
letter to the Dispatch dated Laurel Hill, the 9th ing to continued fight, says that the gallant inder Col. Ramsey, again engaged the enemy

cess for the Confederate troops.

day morning, and until a late hour in the day ontinuous fire. The Georgians left the ground ur in the day, without having a man killed or inchburg Republican of to-morrow morning will

on last Wednesday morning, a skirmish occurred ve miles from Winchester, when two federal re killed and three taken prisoners. Our forces nothing of interest from Manassas, Alexandria,

Letcher, under a requisition from the Secretary publish his proclamation to-morrow, calling ate service the militia of all the counties north River and east of the Blue Ridge, as well as all in the Valley of the State, North of James River. innati Enquirer of the 10th inst., confirms the the capture by O. Jennings Wise, of three com-

ington, which the Enquirer thinks may hem in Gen. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15th, 1861.

Rich Mountain fight has fizzled out. ed strong, and had with them two cannon. The South-s was seventy-five killed and about as many woundne Federal loss eleven killed and thirty-five wounded. wn dispatch to Washington reports his loss as twenand forty wounded.

d not get, and the enterprise resulted in the diseight hundred men by five invading regiments. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14th, 1861. ladies who enveigled the Connecticut captain

win to his capture, have been arrested and held pris-as a guarantee for Goodwin's return. mber of Congress from Missouri, has been exor having served under the Missouri State law as a

each steamer with Admiral on board, has arrived at and is awaiting the arrival of six others, when the

RICHMOND, July 15th, 1861.

attacked 14,000 Federal troops at Springfield, Missouri, killing nine hundred Federalists, and the balance surrendered anconditionally. Two hundred Southerners were killed.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 15th, 1861. Several boats with the first and second bogus Kentucky regiments, are going up the Kanawha.

Col. Woodruff's regiment landed one mile below Guyandotte. [Guyandotte is situated in Cabell county, Virginia, on the Ohio river 228 miles below Wheeling, and 360 miles W. by N. of Richmond. It is an important point of steamboat debarcation. A railroad is projected between this place and Covington, to connect with the Central Railroad. Guyandotte contains 1 or 2 churches, and, perhaps, 1,000 inhabitants.—Journal.] A company of Virginia horsemen left on the approach of the invaders.

Woodruff arrested twenty citizens, and killed one. LOUISVILLE, KY., July 15th, 1861. Cotton [Collector of port] places an agent at Russellville on to morrow. [Russellville is the capital of Logan county, Ky., on the State Road from Louisville to Nashville, 180 miles S. W. of Frankfort - JOURNAL.]

Gen. McClellan occupies Beverly, Va. The Confederates are concentrating at Laurel Hill, whence

it is reported they will again retreat without a general bat-The latest reliable advices via St. Louis from Southwest-

ern Missouri, are up to the 8th inst. It is probable that advices thence via Pocahontus, may

have reached Little Rock on yesterday, thirty-six hours BALTIMORE, July 15th, 1861. Hon. Henry May has returned to this city. He says that

the confidence in the Confederate leaders is unbounded, St. Louis, Mo., July 15th, 1861. Gen. Raines dispersed without the loss of a man has been ordered to rendezvous in Calloway county as speedily as VERY LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF privateer Jeff. Davis has captured three vessels off possible. Young men are leaving in tens and hundreds for

the rendezvous. In the Western part of the State Gov. Jackson's followers are becoming bold and deflant. All telegraphic communication has been cut off from around Booneville. There is nothing reliable from the

NEW YORK, July 15th, 1861 It is stated that the Confederate steamer Sumter has seized and carried into Cuban ports six prizes. The authorities will hold the prizes, pending advices from Spain. The

Sumter has been ordered to sea. The sloop-of-war Wyoming, at Panama, would proceed on a cruise on the 5th inst., under Lieut. Murray. Commander Mitchell; Lieuts. Porter and Hackett, and Engineer Lening have resigned.

Lieut. Spryock, of the Saranac, has also resigned. NEW ORLEANS, July 15th, 1861. Lieut. Col. Dreux's remains were conveyed to their last resting place on yesterday evening. The funeral procession eclipsed everything yet seen here. The line of march from the starting point to the Cemetery was thronged with people. The ceremonies were most solemn and impressive. Boston, July 15th, 1861.

Hon. Mathias Appleton is dead. New York, July 16th, 1861. The steamship Cahawba, with advices from Fort Pickens to the 5th, and Key West to the 9th inst., has arrived here. The Niagara and Crusader were to sail immediately in pursuit of the steamer Sumter.

CARTHAGE, N. Y., July 15th, 1861. The business portion of Carthage has been burned. CINCINNATI, July 15th, 1861.

A special dispatch to the Gazette reports Laurel Hill as evacuated on the night of the 11th. The Confederates were overtaken by the advance of the Federal troops on the 12th, when the rear showed battle to

cover their retreat. At the next ford Gen. Garnett was killed. Col. Ramsey, of Georgia, succeeded Gen. G., and the pursuit ceased. The result of the whole affair is that Laurel Hill camp, with equippage, forty baggage wagons, field chest, two regimental banners, four Georgia Captains and one Lieutenant was captured; and General Garnett and twenty of his men killed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1861. The bogus Virginia Senators have been sworn in. In the House a resolution to adjourn on Friday has pass

In the Senate a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to employ the necessary means to protect commerce from privateers has passed. Gen. McClellan's official dispatches confirm Gen. Gar-

nett's death, with two hundred of his troops killed and one thousand taken prisoners, and seven guns captured. The army appropriation bill has passed the Senate. The Senate bill increasing the military establishment, to

be reduced at the option of Congress, has passed. The House bill defining and providing a penalty for con spiracy has passed.

Seward has made a reclamation on the Spanish government for the surrender of the prizes carried into Cuba by the steamer Sumter. Lord Lyons has called the attention of the government to

the fact that private parties were permitted to run the Chesapeake blockade. A despatch received at the Mexican Legation announces the death of O. Campo and Gen. DeGallado.

The resolution calling for a National Convention to adjust the difficulties between the North and South, has been ta bled, by a vote of 92 to 5.

Forney has been elected Secretary of the Senate. ST. Louis, July 15th, 1861. The latest advices from Southwestern Missouri place 12, 000 Federalists at Springfield. LOUISVILLE, July 15, 1861.

Missouri papers dated 13th inst., three days distant from the seat of war places the beligerents as follows: Three columns of State forces, 10,000 each, under Gov. Jackson, are advancing towards Jefferson City. Those under Gens. Rains and Parsons. and Price and

McCullough, have driven the concentrated Federal forces eard about a mile off. The excitement increased into a neck of land between Warsaw and Osceola.

Cautain Burbage killed thirty and captured one Captain Burbage killed thirty and captured one hundred and fifty Federalists in Cedar county. The Federal prisoners taken at Neosha, have been re

eased after subscribing to some kind of oath. ST. Louis, July 15th, 1861.

Officers from Springfield on the 12th inst., report all quiet

at that place. BALTIMORE, July 15th, 1861. Several newspaper reporters are confined in Patterson's

guard-house. FROM EUROPE. NEW YORK, July 15th, 1861. The Steamship Saxonia with dates from Southampton to

the 3d inst. has arrived. The Garibaldian assassination plot has been discovered. The Hungarian address being disloyal and hostile to the crown, has been returned with orders to modify it under the

penalty of a dissolution of the Diet. LIVERPOOL, July 3 .- Cotton-Sales for the past two days of 45,000 bales, of which speculators and exportors took

24,000. Prices had advanced fully id., and in some cases emy now occupy Phillippa, Buckhannon, Beverley d-the market closing with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs steady. Wheat is a shade dearer. Provisions dull.

Consols 894 to 894 for money. The general news is unimportant.

LATER. FARTHER POINT, C. E., July 15th, 1861. The steamship Hibernian has arrived from Liverpool,

with dates to the 5th inst. Cotton-Sales for the week of 158,000 bales, speculators taking 49,000, and exporters 26,000 bales; -prices had advanced 4d.

Friday, July 5 .- COTTON .- Sales to-day of 15,000 bales of which speculators took 6,000. Quotations : Fair Orleans 81d.; Middling do. 81d. Consols 89 a 894.

Bullion in bank had decreased £572,000.

LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

RICHMOND, July 16th, 1861. Intelligent passengers by this evening's train, state that the following companies of Col. Pegram's command were trigate Vincennes is looking for the privateer Jeff engaged in the battle at Rich Mountain: Upshur Greys, Capt. Higginbotham, all the commissioned officers except the captain were killed; Lee Guards, Captain Irvin, six or orts brought here by passengers relative to the fight Mountain theroughfares are confused, unreliable, killed; Rockbridge Bifles, Capt. Currie, five or six killed; a small portion of Capt. DeLanier's Petersburg Artillery was also engaged, and all killed or wounded. Capt. DeLanier was bayonetted at his cannon, and two of the

Outas, that Gen. McCullough, with 12,000 Southerners, had lars, but it is impossible to obtain any.

Latest by Telegraph.

Louisville, July 17th, 1861. Two of Rousseau's Captains have had an encounter with each other. One received a trifling shot in the head, and the other is lodged in the Indiana Penitentiary. Cause of quarrel-stealing each other's recruits.

Joshua A. Jewett is dead. A trunk containing books and buttons has been seized at the Depot here. Pistols were drawn but none were used, the owner of the trunk being advised of a masked battery of forty muskets bearing on him.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1861. The Schooner Ella, from Tampico, bound to New York, has been captured off New Orleans.

Cotton.—Sales of 500 bales at 151 a 151 cents. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 16th, 1861. with three pieces of artillery. The people are flocking to the State standard.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 16th, 1861. Fussell, the correspondent of the Lond n Times, says that the American camps are worse than the Crimea.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1861. A bill has passed the House, calling out the militia to directs.

The 500,000 military bill, with the Senate amendments. has been placed on its prssage, and an additional amendment effered that the President select Brigadier and Major Generals from the regular army. The volunteers to retain their present rank until the close of the war.

In the Senate Mr. Breckinridge was speaking in justification of his bill.

WAR

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 17th, 1861-P. M. with safety.

ed so as that the pursuers had no opportunity of using their | convenience from it either. small arms. So well was the rear guarded, though in the retreat the patriots were twice outflanked by convergent columns of the Federalists, that but twenty of our men were for the welfare of you and your readers—especially the

At last accounts the Confederates were retreating towards St. George. The Federalists hope that Gen. Hill, now at Oakland, will

It must be remembered that these troops, (Garnett's) have kept McClellan's columns in check for weeks.

From the New York Daily News. England and France Side with the Southern Con-

federacy. The intelligence received by the two steamers that have arrived from England, within the last four days, is of the to spend what little they had, without ever having remost menacing and alarming description. Following up the friendly manifestations already exhibited by the Palmerston Ministry toward the Southern Confederacy, and the atitude of indifference it has assumed to the wishes of the of terbacker "sometimes. Washington administration, large reinforcements o troops are about to be poured into the 'anadas, and that province is at one to be put upon a war footing. The Great Eastern will arrive on or about the 3d, and the Golden Fleece on the 14th of July, with three thousand five hundred men, including a battery of the Royal Artillery, and a larger force

will be dispatched if necessary.

The London Herald openly avows that the measure has been adopted in antagonism to the United States, and adds that "it seems to be inevitable that, before long, the question of a paper blockade should become a subject of serious The London Times goes further, and says that Washington has no faller title over Mon gomery than the King of Noples has over Sicily."—Public sentiment in England seems generally, in fact, to be gradually assimilating with the view of Mr. Gregory, that "the interests of France and England are identical on the American question, and England are identical on the American question, and Eecolgest. That the particular is the property of the state of the stat that the recognition by these two great powers of the Southen Confederacy will cause the war party in the North we are engaged, and that we will ever prove ready while to pause, before plunging their countrymen deeper into the stationed here, to defend them from insult and injury from sad struggle. Some of our leading journals have been inclined to favor

plishing his ends on the Continent of Furope. It now appears, however, that the courts of London and Paris have agreed to adopt the same policy toward the United States, and consider it to be for the advantage of both to break down the unconstitutional blockade of the cotton ports, and acknowledge the de facto independence of the Confed rate states. The powers of burope contemplate the affairs of this hemisphere just as they do those of India, I hina, Afri ca or Italy, exclusively from the point of view of their own They do not care a straw for us or our institutions, excepting as we may be more or less eligible as pro-

ducers or cu tomers.

The benefit they can derive from the South is clear, and its products are indispensable to the support of their own population, while the r commerce with the North amounts but a comparatively small per centige of their trade with rest of the world. Deprive them of cotton, four millions the rest of the world. of people in the United Kingdom, and half that number in France, would be robbed of their daily bread and, to a greater or less degree, the shock of such a calamity would be felt by every individual in both of those countries. In-surrections would be almost inevitable in the manufacturing districts, and the very foundations of society whould shaken by such convulsions as it is to be feared w nld re sult from general tack of employment -Neither Lord Palmer ton nor the French Emperor will run the risk of en-countering a catastrophe which can be avoided at the small cost of hostilities with an insane government like that of President Lincoln, whose misrule has already been so stupendous that it will be the by-word of mankind for ages to

It has been known for over a month, that communications have been received by Mr. Jefferson Davis from Mr. Yancey, in which the latter gentleman conveys the most glowing accounts of the manner in which he had been every-where received, and of the prospects he entertains of securing the objects of his mission. A Paris letter, in the Independence Belge, now asserts that Mr. Rost, another of the Southern Commissioners to Europe, has had an audience with Lord Palmerston, and received a positive assurance from the Premier, that England will recognize the independence of the Southern States at no distant period. It also quotes Mr. Rost as having reported that the action of France will be uniform with that of England, though not simu taneous, nor the re-ult of any direct diplomatic understanding between the two countries. The prediction, some weeks ago, of a correspondent of the Paris Montieur, is, indeed, on the eve of being ve ified, that "it is not probable that a blockade will be recognized which deprives the powers of Europe of a raw material necessary for their manufactures. and upon which depends the daily bread of millions of their subjects." England and France cannot be imposed upon, as are the people of the Northern States, by the false pretences of the administration; nor are the two greatest has ions on earth to be frightened by the feeble, ridiculous threat that their representatives at Washington will be

anded their passports
In a word, Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, having brought the country to the verge of destruction at home; substitu-ted a tyranny for a Republican form of government; tramp-led under foot every requirement of the constitution, and perpetrated enormities unparalleled in modern times, have inally swargered such absurd pretensions before foreign nations, that there is every chance of our being involved in a war with both England and France before the close of this year. Is the United States prepared to meet such an increase of embarrassment? Before many days a battle will have been fought in Virginia. Whichever section is victorious, it will prepare the way for renewed conflicts. God only knows where our civil war will end. Can we bear the superadded burden of hostilities with nations possessing the most powerful fleets and armies that have ever existed since the earth emerged from chaos? When the American flag wave outside of our harbors; when our commerce shall have been destroyed, and our shipping annihilated; when our ports are, in their turn, blockaded, will any party in the land still continue to applaud the wicked policy which has plunged the Republic into such an abyss of evils? Alas, we are already fallen to such a condition of moral and physical impotency, that only an interposition of the Almighty can recover us.

GENERALS IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES SERVICE .- The following is a list of the Generals appointed in the Provi sional and Regular armies of the Confederate States: GENERALS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Samuel Cooper, Va., Adjutant General U. S. A.
Joseph E. Johnston, Va., Q. M. General U. S. A.
Robt. E. Lee, Va., Col. of Cavalry U. S. A. MAJOR GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

David E. Twiggs, Ga., Brigadier Gen. U. S. A.
Leonidas Polk, La., Episcopal Bishop of La.
BRIGADIER GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY. P. G. T. Beauregard, La., Capt. Engs. U. S. A.
 Braxton Bragg, La., Captain Artillery U. S. A. M. L. Bonham, S. C., Congressman from S. C. John B. Floyd, Va., U. S. Secretary of War.

Ben McCullough, Texas, Maj. Texas Rangers, Wm. H. T. Walker, Ga., Lt. Col. Infantry U. S. A. 7. Henry A. Wise, Va., late Governor of Va. 8. H. R. Jackson, Ga., late Minister to Austria. 8. H. R. Jackson, Ga., late Minister to Austria.
9. Barnard E. Bee, S. C., Captain Infantry U. S. A.
10. Nathan G. Evans, S. C., Major Infantry U. S. A.
11. John B. Magruder, Va., Major Artillery U. S. A.
12. Wm. J. Hardee, Ga., Lt. Col. Cavalry U. S. A.
13. Berj. Huger, S. C., Major Ordnance U. S. A.
14. Robert S. Garnett, Va., Major Infantry U. S. A.

There have been other appointments made, but they are not yet known outside of the War (ffice. Generals Faun-

isfy the caprice, of a few Northern fanatics.

FORT CASWELL, July 10th, 1861. Mesers. Entrops :- Thinking perhaps you and your readers would like to hear occasionally from this point, (since communication has in some measure been suspended between here and Wilmington lately.) I have taken the liberty of indicting a few lines, which, if you

nothing but what would be right to publish. Since I have been here (about nine weeks,) the Fort has been put in almost a complete state of defence, the ramparts, which were then almost destitute of guns, are now bristling with them of various calibre and range; it, indeed, presents quite a formidable appearance. think we could be able to blow any fleet that "old Abe" could send in here back to sea quicker than " chain lightning could run round a turnip patch." A Four thousand Missourians have gathered at Georgetown, great deal of work has been done in putting the Fort in a state of defence.

Yesterday evening several of us were remarking about the state of defence in which the Fort had been placed since taken possession of by the Carolinians; its advantages and d sadvantages in case of attack, etc., some one made a remark that the Federal Government had a slight advantage of us in so far that they had the origisuppress the rebellion. The militia to be discharged sixty | nal plans and designs on which our Forts where erectdays after the next Congress, unless Congress otherwise ed in the war office at Washington, and in a battle would be used to advantage against us. A demure looking individual standing by remarked: "Yes, but there has been something put in here since the war commenced that they havn't got the plan of yet." "What

is that?" remarked one. " A garrison," said he, quietly. This, tenth day of July, must be very hot and sultry in town, it is now about the hour of one, and it is to erable warm here, but we have the advantage of a cool

sea breeze, which is almost perpetual. It is remarkable what good health the men enjoy down here considering the number. There is no serious cases at present in the garrison as I know of. In fact there is no doctor here, and so far as I know, no use for Gen. Garnett's forces numbered 5,000. McClellan's force The greatest complaints being the entire absence (in our one. The men generally are cheerful and contented .was 22.000, divided in three columns. Morris had flanked company) of smoking and chewing tobacco and pipes, the patriots on the North, McClellan on the South, with and everybody recommends smoking down here to keep Rosincrantz approaching in front. The patriots stood their off sickness, and I believe it is good. As for whiskey ground to the last possible moment that they could do so we don't want it—that is, we privates; we can do without it; the fact is, some of us have been used to doing The retreat must have been admirably made; and manag- without it all our lives, and never experienced any in-

Well, I have already spun this dry epistle out too long, and must come to a close, with the best wishes fairer portion. I tell you we young bachelors are "on pins" every time we hear from home, for fear that we will hear of some of our old sweethearts getting married during our absence. Do, girls, wait till the war ends. harrass the Confederates in their retreat towards Hardy now in service are determined on getting married as

soon as it is over. Hoping some of your benevolent readers will send us

a "chew of tobacco" occasionally, I remain, yours, &c . C. F. L. A. P. S. Your readers, I hope Mr. Editor, will not think hard of such broad hints as are contained in this letter. Men who have been in service just long enough ceived any thing in return, (besides wearing out all their clothing,) do get desperate enough to ask for a "chaw

FORT JOHNSON, N. C. July 16th, 1861. At a meeting of the Sampson Rangers held in their quarters, Capt. F. I. Faison in the Chair, and Lieut. G. W CLERK of New Hanover County, at the election in August Marsh acting as Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced by W. S. Devane, Esq., and Lieut. Robert A. Moseley, which were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the patriotic citizens of Smithville for their many acts of courtesy and kindness extended to us since we have been quartered

in their midst.

Resolved, That they are fully entitled to our lasting gratitude, for the prompt and efficient aid rendered to us by fur nishing horses and vehicles for transporting the provisions they furnished us, while on an unexpected and forced march Resolved, That the patriotic women of Smithville have

any source whatever. On motion of Lieut. J. C. Holmes, ordered that the sec the idea of a war with England, on the ground that the rivalry between that country and France would indure Lous Napoleon to side with the North, for the purpose of accompanies.

Capt. F. I. FAISON, Chairman. Lieut. G. W. MARSH. Secretary.

The Neutrality of Kentucky. There is one point in the message of the Northern usurper, (says the Nashville Union,) that is calculated to open he eyes of all who have advocated neutrality in either of the Southern States. It is particularly adapted to the condition of Kentucky. Many of the people of that State have advocated strict neutrality between the North and the South, elieving that they would be enabled to keep themselves

ree from the controversy, and save their State from the The Legislature of the State adopted resolutions declaring that Kentucky would remain neutral in the contest, and would not permit the passage of troops over her soil from either party. The Governor, in accordance with these res olution, issued a proclamation warning both parties from violating this neutrality. nasmuch as all of Lincoln's acts were gross usurpations of power and clearly in derogation of th Constitution, kentucky had a perfect right to assume his position, because any all giance she owes to the Federal Government is under and by virtue of the Constitution, and when that is violated and disregarded, she is at perfect liberty to refuse obedience to an unconstitutional authority. But it was a delusion to suppose that the usurper would respect this n utrality. Assuming that, while a State remains in the Union, it is bound to obey all its edicts, no matter how arbitrary or uncons i utional, he claims perfect a legiance and demands the right to prosecute hostilities

against the Southern States across Kentuck, soil. He says that this neutrality is impossible and would "tie the hands of Unionists and feed the insurrectionists' The objection to it, as thus stated, is that it will prevent Lincoln from carrying on a war of invasion against the States which lie beyond the neutral territory. He says it recognizes no fidelity to the Constitution, and no obligation to maintain the Union. The truth is, that newtrality in this war simply brands Lincoln's acts as usurpations, and the Union which upholds them as a despotism. But his acts being usurpations, and his Union a despotism. neutrality to it is not enough. Armed hostility to it can alone save a State from its encroachments, and preserve the liberties and rights of the States and of the the liberties and rights of the States and of the people.— Lincoln will not recognize such neutrality. Nothing will do but abject obedience to his tyranny, and submission to his usurpations. Will Kentucky obey, like a slave, this last decree of the usurper? Will she cringe and crouch at his feet and be driven by his scourge into internecine war upon her Southern sisters? Will she allow her soil to be made the theatre of hostilities forced upon her unwillingly by this tyrant, without arousing her ancient manhood and chivalry and resisting an unconstitutional tyranny, carried on under the mockery of upholding free government upon the earth? Will she adopt all of Liucoln's sophisms, and approve his perjured acts, by which he has overturned the Constitution and would now make slaves of the whole South? The issue is fairly made up by the napprox and South? The issue is fairly made up by the usurper, and Kentucky must now choose her course. It remains to be seen how she will act. Her glory or her shame depends

upon the response she may give. From the Pacific Coast. Late intelligence from San Francisco states that the steam r Sonora had sailed thence for New York with \$2,065,368 It will take a good many such shipments to swell up Lin-coln's \$400,000,000, even should it all escape the privateers,

and be given up to the Hessian government on arriving a its destination. The following articles are from the San Francisco papers Trade remains completely stagnent. Money is plenty, but the rates of interest to borrowers vary considerably.—Exchange on New York is at 5 to 6 per cent. discount. ome important sales of wheat, to make up a cargo of the ship Old Colony, have been made at \$1 82} to \$1 90 per

Samples of new wheat begin to make their appearance in market.
The Federal appointees under the present Administration are nearly all New Englanders. Under the last Administration they were nearly all natives of the Southern States, with a preponderance in favor of Virginia. General Johnson, formerly stationed in the military com-

mand of this coast, was still at Los Angelos on the 15th instant. A valuable service of silver plate had been presented to him by his California friends. It is rumored that he will shortly leave for Texas by the overland route, and will be accompanied by some fifty Californians, who seek service under Jefferson Davis. General Johnson had received information from Washington that his resignation from the Federal army was accepted. The Los Angelos Star, of the 15th inst., contains news

Ine Los Angelos Star, of the 15th inst., contains news from Arizona and the South-eastern borders of the State.— Since the discontinuance of the overlend mail, the Apache Indians have become alarmingly hostile. At last accounts they appeared to have full control of Arizona Territory, and neither persons nor property were safe there.

The military at Fort Buchanan are represented as affording no protection, ramaining close within their roots. ing no protection, remaining close within their posts.

The resmer Cortez arrived at San Francisco, 20th, from Portland, Oregon, bringing a battalion of United States in lantry, consisting of two companies of the Fourth regiment.

Dates from Oregon are to the 17th.

Intelligence from L'eut. Mallins' expedition had been received. They had crossed the Spokari river, 15 miles northeast from Walla-Walla. A bridge, 105 feet in length, had been constructed across Little Spokari.

Never since the settlement of Oregon have the crops have the charteness brokened as the present spring. During the fore

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—We are happy o learn that the Hon. Thomas Bragg, ex-Governor North Carolina, and late U.S. Senator, has received and accepted the appointment of Aid-de-Camp to his

Excellency, Gov. Clark.

No appointment which could have been made, in any department of the Government, could have shadowed see proper, you can publish. I will endeavor to write torth, in a bolder light, the wisdom and sagacity of the Administration, than that conferred on ex-Governor Bragg. It is a sure presage to the people that wisdom and experience in the administration of public affairs.

will prudently apply all the means which extensive knowledge and sound discretion can supply. The acceptance of this appointment by ex-Governor Bragg affords another pleasing commentary on the patriotism of our representative men, who no matter what position they may have heretofore filled, flee with alacrity to whatever post assigned them, if it affords a probability of their being thereby enabled to serve the country. Such has been ex-Gov. Bragg's course in accepting this appointment, and we congratulate Governor Clark and the people of North Carolina on having been able to secure in this capacity the efficient services of so distinguished a gentleman in the present juncture.

State Journal. APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR AND MILITARY BOARD. - Rev. M. Berry, of Lincoln, to be Chaplain of the thirteenth regiment North Carolina Volunteers. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., to be second class Drill Master

econd regiment State troops. P. Neal and - Stafford to be Drill Masters eleventh regiment North Carolina volunteers. - State Journal.

Hampton's Legion.—This Legion which is now encamped below the city, at Camp (himboraze, had a magnificent parrade of all its force on the 8th inst., at which was present, besides hunbreds of other visitors, the honored Chief Magistrate of the Southern Confederacy. All who saw the members of the Legion as they were drawn up in battle array, were most favorably impressed with their appearance and getlemanly and soldierly bearing. As company after company came promptly into line, the grey dress of the "Washingtons," the darker hue of the "Davis Guards," "Washingtons," the darker hue of the "Davis Guards," the green hunter-like, loose fitting coat of the "Gist Rifies," together with the blue of the "Bozeman Guards," and other shades of the "Manning and Watson Guards, had a spleudid effect. President Davis rode through the camp, and expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the appearance and bearing of the Legion. The latter are but a small proportion of the gallant men that the chivalrous Palmetto state has sent to the assistance of her ancient ally, Virginia, but they are a host within themselves.—Rich. Dispatch.

A CARD. As I have received an oppointment in the State Troops of North Carolina, and expect to go to Virginia, I am no longer a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of JULIUS W. WRIGHT. this County.

1td&w July 15, 1861. JULY 1ST 1861,

EVERY ACCOUNT is made out-all are due and many are past due. Our friends will greatly oblige by making PROMPT PAY-BOOKS CLOSED-NO MORE CREDIT.

LET US PAY EACH OTHER. O. S. BALDWIN, 38 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C. July 5th, 1861 254-eod-14t-46-2t We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELL,

Jr., as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT

next. March 12th, 1861. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the Office of SU-PERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election in August next.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY shall have been proclaimed by the 1st of August, I am still a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of your County .- but in the event that old Abe persists in waging war against us, so long am I determined to cast my lot with

H. A. BAGG.

my fellow-soldiers. Now, Fellow Citizens: I have only to tender to you my sincere thanks for the liberal support which was promised me in the coming election, and hope that ere long peace shall again smile on our land, and I shall have made myself more worthy of your suffrages.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. HOPING that I have heretofore discharged the duties of the office of Clerk of the County Court of this County to the satisfaction of all concerned, and returning to you my thanks for your former liberal support, I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to that office, at the ensuing election on the first Thursday in August next. SAML. R. BUNTING.

July 12th, 1861-260-tf. THOS. H. W. McINTIRE.

March 21st, 1861. 165-t TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the election to be held in August next. WM. M. HARRISS. April 6th, 1861

Wilmington District-Third Round. REV. DR. DEEMS'S APPOINTMENTS. July 6, 7, DuplinWesley Chapel Shallotte Village. " 20, 21, Topsail " 27, 24, Elizabeth Wayman Aug. 3, 4, Wilmington Front Street 5, 6, 7, Sampson 10, 11, BladeutGoshen

...... Antioch

..... Tabernacle

. Antioch

*The Quarterly Conference for Sampson will be held on Wednesday, the 7th. †It is very important that all the members of the Bladen Quarterly Conference be at the next session.

In Sampson county, on the 9th of July, at the residence

of Luke A. Powell, Esq., by Isham Royal, Esq., Mr. HEN-RY E. SMITH, to Miss ANNA POWELL, all of Sampson.

" 17. 18, Wilmington

24, 25, Onslow

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Thomas B. Britt, Mr. JOHN C. MOONEY, to AMELIA, eld st daughter of John Norris, Esq., all of Brunswick County. In this town, on the 15th inst., of Hydrocephaulus, WIL-LIAM, only child of John and Mary F. Judge, aged 6 months. In this town on Saturday, 13th inst., CHARLES E. NIE-MYER, aged 2 years, 6 months and 7 days.

In Cumberland County on the 10th ult., Mr. JOHN Mc DUFFIE, aged eighty seven years. Georgia and Alabama Papers please copy.
In Richmond, on the 9th day of July, at the residence of John E. Epps, Esq., THOMAS S. PRICE, (a native of North Carolina), Orderly Sergeant of the Arkansas Travellers. with pneumonia, after a severe illness of ten days' suffering.

At her residence, in New Hanover County, at 6 o'clock P. M., July 10th, 1861, MRS. S. E. CROOM, aged 38 years, consort of N. B. Croom, Esq.

Sister Croom had been a member of Morris' Creek Baptist Church for 19 years, which relation she sustained with becoming consistency up to the hour of her death. For some months she has been a great sufferer. Though belowed by her fellow-christians, and esteemed for her piety, yet at times she was disposed to doubt, and frequently to question her acceptance with God. Within the last few months, however, she was induced from the nature of her disease Cancer) to look upon life as transient, and death as a reality at any moment,—consequently she became more calm and confident, and while she was willing to abide the time of her Master, yet death seemed more preferable than life. She was willing, yes, anxious, to depart and be with Christ. An aged mother, an affectionate husband and children, with other dear relatives and friends, live to tement their

loss, but her eternal gain. May the bosom of God be the home of her soul.

PASTOR. * Raleigh and Fayetteville papers please copy. UNIFORMS FOR COMPANIES. TNIFORMS! Cavalry Companies

Cavalry Companies --Articlery Companies, Artillery Companies— Infantry! Infantry!! Infantry!!! Two Military Cutters, Two Military Cutters,— One hundred workmen employed o Uniforms!—
Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!
By the thousand Suits!—
Military Buttons,
Buttons for Cavalry
Companies. Call at
BALDWIN'S.

BALDWIN'S.

The project of the states that only three companies of Congraine, were engaged with the carried and taken prisoner. About the carried and taken prisoner and prisoner. About the carried and taken prisoners and and taken prisoners and the provisional army of Virginia. The reported killed. Many Confederates were brought here to do thain at the provisional army of Virginia. The rest of the public for reliable news about the taken prisoners, and two spies.

It is impossible to obtain satisfactory details to satisfy the dark two spies.

All the companies engaged were from Virginia. The provisional army of virginia. All the companies engaged were from Virginia. The provisional army of Virginia. All the companies engaged were from Virginia. The provisional army of Virginia. All the companies engaged were from Virginia. The provisional army of Virginia. All the companies engaged were from Virginia. The provisional army of Virginia. All the companies engaged were from Virginia. The provisional army of Virginia. All the companies engaged were from Virginia. The provisional army of Virginia. All the companies engaged were from Virginia. The provisional army of Virginia. All the companies engaged were from Virginia. The provisional army of Virginia. All the companies engaged were from Virginia. The provisional army of Virginia army of Virginia a

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET, July 17. There is scarcely any business now doing, and consequent, we have no sales to report. Below we give the prices of Brep Cattle-Grass fatted sell at 5 to 6 cents per lb., as

BUTTER—Several parcels have been received from Virinia, and the market is better supplied. We quote at 30 to ginia, and the market is better supplied. We quote at 30 to 33 cents per lb. by the keg.

Bacon.—No receipts of consequence, and the market is almost entirely bare of N. C. cured. There is a brisk demand, and parcels would sell quick at high figures. We quote by the quantity at 17 cents for hog round, and 18 a 20 cents per lb. for hams.

COFFEE.—Is in demand, and market almost entirely bare.

Ve quote Rio at 28 to 30 cents per lb.
CORN MEAL—90 to 95 cents per bushel. CORN—None received; fu'l supply on market. We quote nominally at 70 to 75 cents per bush 1.

FGGS-18 to 20 cents per dozen.

FLOUR-Is in fair supply, and little or no demand. We note State brands at \$6 to \$6 50 per bbl. for superfine, by he quantity.
LARD-N. C. sells at 16 to 17 cents.

M. LASSES.—Fair supply of Cubs on market. Selling from first hands at 34 a 35 cents in bbls., and 30 a 32 cents per NAVAL STORES .- Nothing of consequence has been done since our last, and it is impossible to give a quotation

Potators.—Irish sell from carts at 80 cents to \$1 per

POULTRY-Chickens sell at 121 to 20 cents for half grown, and 30 cents for grown.
SALT—Stock light. From store we quote at \$3 per sack for Liverpool ground

FAYETTEVILLE, July 15.—Bacon 16½ a 17 cents; Beeswax 20 a 0J; totton—Fair to good 12½ a 00. Ordinary to Middling Si a 10; Feathers 45 a 50; Flour—Family \$6 00 a Middling S\(\frac{1}{2}\) a 10; Feathers 45 a 50; Flour—Family 50 60 8 86 25, Super. \$5 75 a \$6 00, Fine \$5 50 a \$5 75, Scratched \$5 25 a \$5 50; Grain—Corn 90 a 95 cents, Wheat \$1 25 a \$5 25 a \$5 50; Grain—Corn 90 a 95 cents, Peas \$1 00 a \$1 20; 50 00, Rye \$1 25. Oats 40 a 50 cents, Peas \$1 00 a \$1 20; Lard 18 a 00 cents; Molasses—Cuba 35 a 40 cents, New Orleans 50 a 00 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack \$3 00 a \$0 00, Alum \$1 00 a 00; Flaxseed \$1 00 a \$1 10; Spirits—Peach Brandy \$1 00 a \$1 25, N. C. Apple do., 60 a 65 cents, do. Whisk; 60 a 65 cents; Tallow 10 a 00 cents; Wool 19 a 20 cents; Turpentine-Yellow Dip \$1 00 a \$0 00, Virgin 00 oc, Hard 35 a 00 cents, Spirits 23 a 00 cents. Several loads of Bacon in to-day. Selling at 161 to 17

ents.

Business having been so unsettled we have omitted the above table for some weeks. It has now been carefully corrected; but the variations are so frequent that prices cannot be so much relied on as in ordinary times. - Observer.

TERMS CASH. IN consequence of the depressed condition of affairs in a mercantile point of view, and the utter impossibility of purchasing goods except for cash, we are under the necessity of selling only on the same terms.

We will be unable to continue our business unless the above terms are strictly adhered to.

WHITEHEAD & SOUTHERLAND.

July 17th, 1861. CAMP-BEDS, CAMP-STOOLS A ND CAMP TABLES at reduced figures for cash, to close out the balance of stock on hand. Those indebted to us for above articles, will confer a favor by paying for the same at once. M. NEWHOF?,

Harnett House,

Market Street.

Kenansville, N. C., July 10th, 1861.

TAKEN UP. A HORSE MULE, 15 hands high, (or five feet,) and about 12 years old, and of a dark bay color, and no particular flesh marks worth noting. Valued taken up by Mr. J. G. Pickett, 131 miles below Wilmington, near the niver and Sound. The owner is hereby notified that he must come forward, prove property and pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

ARTHUR C. SMITH, Ranger.

New Hanover Co., N. C., Jaly 18th, 1861

47 2t*

Cap Boxes, Bayonet, Pistol and Dirk Sheaths, Pistol Cases, Spurs, Bits, Repeaters, Revolvers, Rifle Barrel and other Pistols, Swords, and all other necessary equipments for Infantry Companies; Military Riding Saddles, and all other equipments for Cavalry Companies, at JAMES WILSON'S Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establishment

BODY, PISTOL, GUN, AND OFFICERS' BELTS, of fancy colored Morocco, Patent Enameled and Kip

leather, Knapsacks, Haversacks, Cartridge Boxes, Gun

No. 5 Market street. BUTTER_BUTTER. PRIME article of Butter, just received and for sale by A June 27th, 1861. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS. COFFEE: COFFEE:

WE have on hand a good supply of prime Rio Coffee. For sale by WORTH & DANIEL. RICE, CANDLES, TEA, NAILS. 50 CASKS PRIME CHARLESTON RICE;

10 half Chests Tea; 100 kegs Nails. For sale by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO. BLANK BOOKS. LARGE supply of different varieties, at KELLEY'S BOOK STORE. July 6, 1861. LISS GLUE.

July 6, 1861, MUCILAGE, IN BOTTLES OF VARIOUS SIZES. For sale at KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

VERY GOOD AND USEFUL ARTICLE. For sale at

KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON. LB3. North Carolina Bacou, in store and for sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS. 1500 LBS. N sale by June 27th, 1861, WILMINGTON IRON AND COPPER WORKS,

FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET, WILMINGTON, N. C. L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, Proprietors, PRACTICAL BUILDERS of portable and stationary Steam Engines, of any required power and kind of boiler, saw mills, grist mills, gin gearings, and any other kind of machinery made in any establishment South. Have on hand a large variety of patterns for machinery now in general use in the surrounding country. Will supply drafts of all kinds of machinery and mill work. Turpentine stills and copper work in all its branches. All kinds of iron and brass castings, finished or unfinished, at short notice. Old

achinery overhauled and repaired. All work warranted to be as represented. In connection with the above establishment, we have on hund a large stock of rubber and leather belting, lacing, packing rivets, and mill rocks and botting cloth for grist mills. Mill Saws and Circular Saws of any size and gauge, furnished at short notice.

FROM AND AFTER 1st JULY, 1861, LL accounts will be discontinued, except by special A agreement. J. M. ROBINSON & SON. MILITARY FLANNELS.

2000 YARDS RED, WHITE, BLUE AND GREY! Cassimere for fine Uniforms! Officers! Officers! Officers! Officers! Can be uniformed-State style. Two Cutters! Two Cutters! Two Cutters! Two Cutters!

One hundred bands! One hundred hands! One hundred hands BALDWIN'S. July 11th, 1861-d&w Wilmington, N. C. BY EXPRESS TH'S MORNING : TUST RECEIVED, a choice lot of Batter from Virginia.

which we are selling cheap in lots to suit for cash.

July 13th, 1861.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS. July 13th, 1861. BUTTER_BUTTER. WE have perfected arrangements to receive by Express every week, the very best VIRGINIA BUTTER.—Our patrons will please take notice.

July 11. WORTH & DANIEL.

25 BBLS. NO. 2 AND 3 MACKEREL; 2500 lbs. N. C. Sides and Shoulders; 25 bbls. extra Kentucky Lard; 25 kegs "10 hhds. Muscovado and P. R. Sugars ; 200 bbls. Flour, all grades; 100 bags "Super; 75 bbls. common Whiskey;

10 "Apple and Peach Brandy; 150 boxes Tobacco, some very low priced; Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, &c. For sal WORTH & DANIEL. July 11th

75 " Puryear's and other N. C. Whiskies ;

22 BAGS ST. DOMINGO COFFEE;
14 bbls. Muscovado Sugar;
500 bushels Alum Salt. For sale by
July 10th, 1861 CLARK & TURLINGTON.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM our friends, and Merchants generally, that we have now on hand large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of Bacon, Sugars, of all grades, Rio Coffee, Mess Pork, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Snuff, etc., etc., all of which will be sold low for Cash. March 20 1861.

164&30-tf MOLT'S PISTOLS! CARTRIDGES, &c. FINE GRAY CASSIMERES, &c., &c., At BALDWIN'S, MILITARY GOODS!

July 12th, 1861. SMITH & WESSON PISTOLS. CARTRIDGES FOR PISTOLS. July 12th, 1861.

At BALDWIN'S, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C.

d had sent off bulletins before night, but a courier this way, McClellan waited all day for the signal,

Boston, July 14, 1861.

by way unsatisfactory. One passenger in high positi n, states that only three companies of Consumer Lieut. Col. Pegram, were engaged with the

THE NEWS. THURSDAY, JULY 11TH.

General Johnson's force is at Winchester again. This is something like twenty miles from Martinsburg. It

but Cadwalader respectfully declined. The Ohio volunteers in Washington show their chivalry he himself is distinguished. and respect for the free expression of opinion, by offeronly man from their State who has the manliness to old Abe.

The following from the Lewisburg Va., Chronicle, can approximation to absolute correctness of conclusion. hardly be regarded as complimentary to the Ohio troops-at least not highly so. Noticing Gen. Meand then taking the railway to the capital, the Chron-

mond, but, we have no recollection of any of them a route along which none of their predecessors bave ever made returning tracks.

FRIDAY, JULY 12TH.

The comet is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," and it does no more "a tail unfold" calculated ments." They consist of one head, big as a star, but such attack. hazy, one tail forked slightly and at present about

must for the present be suspended.

SATURDAY, JULY 13TH. A brisk engagement followed, in which 12 out

The New York Heratal or its Paris correspondent, pro- will require attention. fesses to have discovered a great conspiracy against and its islands. The South will hardly embroil it- fortified. self with all Europe, because the North is mad.

The Raleigh State Journal says that a private in the Wilmington Light Artillery, while attempting to move a baggage car at the Central Depot in Raleigh on Monday last, caught his foot under the rail, and before he could extricate it the wheel of the coach ran over his foot, crushing it in a horrible manner, The Journal was unable to learn the name of the sufferer, who is now in the hospital in the Camp of Instruction, where he is doing well.

P.S.-We have learned that the soldier alluded to by the State Journal is named Williams-that he comes from the Sound, and that he is less hurt than was sup-Hon. H. T. Clarke, Governor ex officio, arrived at

The Washington, N. C., Dispatch, says that the Schoonbeen to the West Indies and successfully run the Lincoln blockade. She was chased, however, off the bar power among the nations of the earth. at Ocracoke and fired at. She gave up all as lost and lowered her flag. The chasing steamer was sure of a prize. But when she came up, behold it was Capt. Crossan, of the N. C. Navy! The gallant Captain of the little steamer and the gallant Captain of the readers ought to know. schooner were agreeably surprised. The steamer conveyed the schoener in and she is now safely moored at the wharf of her owners, Messrs. S. R. Fowle &

A report from New Orleans says that on Tuesday last the Confederate sand batteries on Ship Island opened fire on a United States war steamer, about two miles distant, which the steamer returned, firing thirto odd rounds of shell and round shot. On the Confederate side one man was slightly injured in the leg No other damage was done. It is believed the attacking steamer was struck three times in the hull .-Several shells exploded over her deck, doing great damage. She immediately hauled off, and put off for Chandeleur Island, several miles distant from our batteries. Ship Island is in the Gulf of Mexico, off the coast of Mississippi, and is one of those long and narrow sand islands that separate Mississippi sound furlough, signed by their respective commanders. narrow sand islands that separate Mississippi sound from the open waters of the Gult. It is about thirty miles from the entrance to Lake Borgne, and on the route of steamers from Mobile to New Orleans.

Something Nice .- We are indebted to Edward Pigford, Esq., of this County, for a fine red beet weighing only eight pounds! It is a noble vegetable sure enough, and, like our venerable friend, is sound to the core. We will eat that beet or a part of it, before we are much older. Mr. Pigford has our thanks for his nent citizens, including members of the medical profeskind rememberance, in these times when people are apt to forget everything but the war.

MILITARY ELECTIONS .- We understand that the companies composing the 8th and 10th Regiments of N. C. Volunteers, will to-day and on Monday, elect their field officers. These regiments are rendezvoused in this vicinity. Daily Journal, 13th inst.

The War.-Its Extent and Duration, Neither section can disguise from itself the fact that as the preparations for the coming contest continue to develope themselves, they assume proportions far exceeding in their magnitude and the gravity of their imports, anything that had been originally anticipated by the great body of the people on either side. The more sagacious leaders like Mr. Davis, who is not only a statesman but a soldier, and whose position as Chairseems that Johnson's troops were anxious for a battle, man of the Military Committee of the Senate gave bim but not willing to attack the enemy in Martinsburg opportunities of understanding the character and miliothers with the calmness and imperturbability for which

Of course we know not what a day or an hour may ing gross insults to Hon. C. L. Valandigham, the bring forth. We can only reason from the facts before us. If we understand these facts fully, and are enabled stand up and denounce the tyrannous usurpations of to appreciate accurately the motives of those who take part in current events, we may arrive at a pretty close

What are the facts? First, we have before us Lincoln's Message asking for four hundred thousand men Clellan's scheme for subjugating Richmond by march- and four hundred millions of money. Next, we have ing columns of troops to Abingdon and Covington, his Congress in session ready to sanction and exceed every atrocity he may propose. Third, we have a vast unemployed population at the North, who are told that We have lived in Lewisburg for nearly thirty they would now be in enjoyment of two dollars a day years, and during that time many large droves of Ohio and roast beef, but for these "d-d secessionists." There late Governor. hogs have passed by the great Kanawha route to Richard thus prepared to enter the ranks of an army to invade having returned. It would be as well, perhaps, for the South, crush out the "rebellion" and restore, as they Gen. McClellan to remember the reason given by the are taught to believe they will do, the commercial sufox for not entering the apartment of the sick lion, premacy of the North, and of course make employment city. and abstain from leading his porcine followers by for themselves. Then, as a fourth consideration, there is the Navy which is held wholly by the North, together with all sorts of steam-boats, tugs &c.

These are the facts on one side. They go to show that as things now stand Lincoln and Scott are deto astonish or frighten anybody. Contrary to the termined to make this war a most extended one, and faithfully and well, we cannot doubt. usage of comets, it appears to be moving Northward that just as soon as the season admits, or their preparanight around the pole-star. We must presume that any exemption from attack nor from any safety save in Hoke and Martin, already referred to: it will soon disappear. We have calculated its "ele- having organized and in readiness the means to repel

On the other hand it may be premised that this effort two yards long and not at all curly. According to at subjugation will be altogether too exhausting to be GENERAL ORDERS, Sir Isaac Newton, a comet's tail, if subjected to a long continued. If then, the Confederacy can successreasonable pressure, might be squeezed into a quart fully resist the brunt of the attack and maintain itself Department of Military Affairs: through the winter and until the next summer opens, we Andrew J. Rugg, Esq., Editor and proprietor of the may fairly regard the backbone of the invasion as brok-Darlington S. C. Flag, announces that owing to the en, and although predatory attempts may continue to Sulphur Springs, Monroe county, Virginia. The Hon.

Henry T. Clarke, Speaker of the Senate, pursuant to the senate, pursuant to the senate of the senate, pursuant to the senate of the senate, pursuant to the senate of the pressure of the times, the publication of that paper be made, they will be less vigorous and more desultory. The Petersburg Express has a letter from the camp of be one of the most critical periods of the war. The the distinguished deceased, that the second North Carolina volunteers near Norfolk. North holds out as an inducement to England and which states that a detachment of fifty from that reg- | France to hold off, that as soon as the cold weather sets | fired from sunrise to sunset, and the colors be iment had gone to Currituck, North Carolina, to in, the leading cotton ports will be occupied by Federal half-mast. look after a cargo of coffee wrecked from a British troops and thus the crop released without the necessity vessel, upon which vessel and cargo certain Yankee for any intervention on the part of the Western Euro i.I. The standards of the regiments shall be shrouded in ships appeared to be casting wishful eyes. The depean powers to break up the blockade. They will mourning.

IV. The Adjutant-General of the State forces will issue tachment we suppose went from Norfolk through the Strain every nerve. It is a matter of life and death with Chesapeake and Albermarle Canal. The report just them. It is now or never, or will be so in the winter.

Norfolk through the State forces will issue or death with them. It is now or never, or will be so in the winter.

Norfolk through the State forces will issue or the purpose of forming the proper military escort on the arrival of the body at Raleigh.

Recorder of the Governor to hand at the date of the letter referred to is that They know that if they do not release the crop in the when the coffee had been transferred to our steamer | way they speak of, England and France will do it in she, the steamer, was attacked by 200 Lincolnite their way, and then the game will be pretty much played of forts and encampments will take notice, two companies

of the enemy were killed and a large number taken | For the coming winter the South will want three prisoners. The remainder who landed are wandering about the woods like scared sheep, and our boys hunt-that no lodgment of the enemy may be made. The detachment, consisting of five men frem each compa-bile by way of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. These ny, was under the command of Lieut. Separk, of the points must be defended. It will be sought to control the cotton of Tennessee through Memphis. That point

The Gulf Coast presents few points where it would be the United States, the focus of which is the Tuilleries. worth while to make a landing. New Orleans might be Of course the Herald piles on the sensation, but the approached in steamboats by way of Lake Pontcharfact appears to be that England and France must | train, but certainly not by the winding course of the have cotton and will have it, and will therefore break | river through the Delta. Appalachicola, St. Marks and through the blockade. The Herald advises the North- Pensacola, are the only points from which any imporern government to crush the South at once, and com- tant position could be reached, if we except Mobile, nel her to submit hefore foreign governments have which is too strongly fortified to be easily approached time to interfere, or to make peace with her at once, by sea. The mouth of the St. Mary's, containing the in order to a junction of the two armies against the harbors of Fernandina, Fla., and St. Mary's, Ga., could foes of the American people, and in order to the es only be useful as a coal depot for blockading steamers tablishment of our empire over the whole continent of the enemy, but on that account alone it ought to be

> What attacks may be made on all our exposed coasts it is difficult to say. North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia stretch far along the Atlantic coast, with few harbors, but many little inlets known just as well to the

From all we can see the real struggle has hardly yet opened. With the Fall it will come hot and heavy, sharp and decisive. It will need the best services of have as little doubt of the necessity of some law to preevery man in the Confederacy. We beg of our volunteer organizations not to disband-to bear the difficulties and perhaps injustices under which they labor, at and dissaffection. Now, no one can enter the market least until the Legislature meets in another month.-This war may last nominally for years. It will as sume its decisive character before the 4th of July ing members of the community. Raleigh on Wednesday, and has now entered fully on of next year. The world will be tired of it by then. Even the North will be sick of it; but there is a will there will always be found a way-not to this will not be without a desperate struggle and a ter- evade justice-not weaken the obligation of any coner Chas. Roberts, Captain Fowler, arrived on Thurs. rible effort to "wipe out" the Confederate flag. That tract, but to prevent substantial injustice and conseday of last week, with a cargo of Molasses. She had flag still waving on the 1st of next June will be to all quent suffering. intents and purposes that of a known and recognized

> Of the result, if the South is true to herself, we have no doubt, but we need not deceive ourselves or hope that independence can be obtained without a struggle and a severe one. We wish to disguise nothing that our

Soldiers Travelling.

A gentleman connected with one of our Railroads has kindly furnished us with the annexed explanation upon this subject. We would add that when officers or men travel on duty they must be provided with a ticket or pass, setting forth that fact, which is collected by the Conductor and serves as a voucher to show that the Company has performed a certain service for the State otherwise they will be charged as though not on duty :-The State pays the cost of transportation of its soldiers

place to place.

When they are traveling on their own business, as on furlough and the like, they must pay their own expenses. But the Railroad companies in this State as well as in other Southern States, (it is believed.) allow all soldiers who are at fifty dollars a bale.—Savannah News.

It will be seen that Dr. Schlosser will remain a few more days in town, for the accommodation of those who have not yet had an opportunity to submit their Corns to his skillful manipulations.

N. C. VOLUNTEERS.—The Eleventh Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, (now in Virginia,) have elected W. W. Kirkland, Colonel; J. M. Leach, Lieut, Colonel, and Geo. P. Harrison, Major—all North Carolinians. The Regiment, like all that have preceded it from the old North State, have nothing to desire in the quality or quantity of its men or

THE RALEIGH PAPERS OF YESTERDAY contain announcements of the death of Hon. John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina.

The State Journal and Register make somewhat extended notices. From the State Journal we copy the general order issued by Adjutant-General Hoke. The news of Governor Ellis' death was telegraphed to Raleigh on Monday, and created a profound sensation there. A meeting of the citizens was held in the Court House at noon, on Tuesday, and resolutions adopted suitable to the occasion. Touching and eloquent eulogies were as the destruction of the town with the risk of the tary resources of the whole country, are not taken by pronounced by Gov. Bragg and others, and a commitlives of its innocent inhabitant numbering some surprise, and are no doubt prepared for all the continities appointed to make arrangements for the reception thousands, many of them women and children gencies of the struggle, hence Mr. Davis, although oc. of the body. The remains of Gov. Ellis were to have must have been the result. General Johnson in a cupying the most responsible position in the Confeder- arrived (and we suppose did arrive) in Raleigh on yesnote invited Cadwallader to come out of Martinsburg, acy, is enabled to preserve his serenity and to inspire terday, in charge of a detachment of the Ellis Light Artillery, Captain Manly, and detachments of the Sixth Regiment, State Troops, Col. Fisher. The Petersburg correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, under date of

PETERSBURG, July 9th, 1861. The death of Judge Ellis, late Governor of North Carolina, has cast a gloom over this community. He monary disease. His remains reached this city to-day about 1 o'clock, by the South-Side Railroad, when they were received by a large number of citizens, military, Masons, &c. The procession formed, they took up the line of march to St. Paul's Church, where the remains were deposited until the departure of the Southern train for Raleigh, N. C. A detachment of the 6th Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers has just arrived from Raleigh, who will act as an escort to the remains of their

The train which conveyed the remains of Gov. Ellis, was draped in mourning from the engine to the end of the last passenger car, and in further respect to the de McCulloch sent two thousand men to assist Jackson. ceased, business was entirely suspended throughout the

The duties of the office, as already stated, devolve upon Henry T. Clark, Esq., of Edgecombe, who, we pre sume will, at an early time, take the necessary oath and enter upon the discharge of his official functions, if he has not already done so. That he will execute them

The following are the announcement by the Hon and seems to circle in a narrowing compass night by tions are complete, no part of our frontier need hope for Warren Winslow, and the General order from Adjutants

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, July 9, 1861.

The following information has been received from the

litary Augits:
Department of Military Affairs,
Raleigh. July 9, 1861. RALEIGH, July 9, 1861.

His Excellency, John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carlina, departed this life on the 7th day of July, at the Red provisions of the Constitution, has assumed the administra The coming winter, after the cotton crop is gathered, or ition of the Government. In announcing this melancholy after its usual time of coming to market, will evidently purpose of paying the just and proper tribute of respect to I. At every post and encampment of the army on the day after the receipt of these orders, half-hour guns will be

By order of the Governor.

of the 6th regiment of State troops, will be detailed to pro ceed to Petersburg, under command of the Adjusant-Gener-

to the seat of Government. ing them in every direction. Our men suffered but main attempt, outside of Virginia, will be on the lower company of cavalry. They will report for duty as early as out by spies on board, and taken to Fort McHenry. triffing injury, and none were killed. The correspon- Mississippi, descending to New Orleans, capturing possible after the receipt of this order.

On the day of the interment half hour guns will be fired dent is told that commissary Arrington decapitated three live Yankees with his formidable knife. The cotton, and the same attempt will be made against Modisplayed at half mast. displayed at half mast.

Adjutant General N. C. J. G. MARTIN, Adulant General State Troops.

THE SUPREME COURT of North Carolina in the case term, Judge Heath presiding, has decided that the act of the special Session of the Legislature of North Caro- manly earnestness with which the editors of these papers lina, ratified on the 11th day of May, 1861, and known as the "Stay Law" is unconstitutional and void.

This was an action of debt, and the defendants pleaded the "Stay-Law," notwithstanding which Judge Heath ordered the trial to proceed, and on a verdict being rendered for the plaintiff, passed judgment and ordered execution, from which the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Pearson in delivering the opinion of the Court, decided against the validity of the law, and concludes thus: " Let the several motions for judgments and executions be allowed."

PER CURIAM. Judgment affirmed.

Now, the gentleman of the long robe may work around and refine over this matter as much as they please. The law of the 11th of May was probably imperfect. Of that we have little doubt ourselves. But we vent those sacrifices of property which would result in widespread ruin and extended and pervading discontent unless it be some hoarder who could use his stores to absorb all the hard earnings of the struggling and work-

Our Legislature can arrange this matter. Where

LARGE VESSEL OFF THE WESTERN BAR.-We learn that on yesterday morning a large propeller steamship evidently a war vessel, and supposed to be the Wabash. came to anchor off the western bar, and about four miles from Fort Caswell. She was in the same position this morning at daylight, but soon got up anchor and steamed off to the Southwest in the direction of Georgetown and Charleston. Possibly this is the same vessel that engaged the batteries off Hatteras. She was not a British vessel, for she had the Stars and Stripes at her mizen. She is probably cruising around after privateers, and ready to pick up anything she can get.

Daily Journal, 13th inst.

It is supposed now that the Confederate loan will be nearly twice as large as that asked for. Alabama and Georgia together, it is thought, will subscirbe five hundred thousand bales of cotton. To this must be added a large amount of cash, besides various kinds of produce. The sum total of these two States, we are confident, will reach nearly thirty million dollars-averaging the cotton

ARRIVAL OF BEV. TUCKER .- Beverly Tucker, Esq., late Consul of the United States at the port of Liverpool, arrived in Richmond Monday with dispatches for President Davis. We learn that he made the journey from Halifax to Richmodd by the way of Canada, Michigan and Illinois, and in order to guard still further against detention by the myrmidons of Lincoln, traveled under an assumed name. He speaks encourageingly, we understand, of an early recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the government of Great Britain.—Norfolk Argus, 10th inst.

That Dr. S. has been successful here in removing corns from the feet without pain and apparently with permanent effect, is testified to by many of our prominent citizens, including members of the medical profession. We think that there can remain no doubt of his proficiency in the specialty which he has adopted.

N. C. Volunteers,—The Eleventh Begiment of North Carolina Volunteers, (now in Virginia,) have elected W. W. Kirkland, Colonel, J. M. Lesch, Lieut. Colonel, and Geo.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the JOURNAL in any manner, are respectfully requested to settle the same, whether large or small amounts. FULTON & PRICE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

From Louisville.

July 10th, 1861-P. M. Travel between the North and the South is but little interrupted. Passengers from Nashville, via the Edgefield Road meet with but little delay. Hence South the detention is six hours. Trains from the South hitherwards arrive two hours behind time. The Memphis trains both ways connect

Rev. G. B. Overton, pastor of the Ashbury Methodist Episcopal Church South, left here on Sunday night with volunteers for the Confederate Army. He preached to his congregation on Sunday. Volunteers leave in squads, probably at the rate of one hundred per day. If the South be whipped in this war, Kentucky's best families will wear

From Kanzas City.-Important War News. The Fort Scott Democrat of the 7th reports a battle between the Missourians under Governor Jackson and the Federalists under Col. Zeigle, near Carthage.

At the first onset, the Missourians were driven back, and the officers ordered a retreat. The order was not heard on the wings, which advanced, as the centre gave way, thus nearly surrounding the Federalists, who retreated. The died at the Red Sulphur Springs last Sunday, of a pul- fighting was mainly by artillery. The Federalists giving way as the Missourians advanced, finally retreated to Carthage, seven miles distant from the place where the engagement commenced. A night attack on Zeigle is reported .-Zeigle has retreated towards Sarcoxie. Jackson is fortifying himself. Zeigle and his force is badly cut up Their oss is estimated at from three hundred to a thousand. On Friday, (the 5th instant,) Generals Price and Ben. Mc-Culloch arrived at Neosho, twenty miles South of Carthage, with ten thousand men. Two hundred Federalists were captured there. One report says they were all murdered; another report says that only a small portion were killed .-

> From New York. NEW YORK, July 10th, 1861-A. M. On account of Scott's interdiction, the morning papers are entirely bare of specials. [Special correspondences and telegraphs, we suppose.]

From Wheeling. 'The Virginia trattors' Convention at Wheeling has elected Carlisle Senator in place of Hunter, and W. T. Willey in place of Mason.

From Richmond. RICHMOND, Va., July 10th, 1861-8, P. M. Thos. Dodamead, long Superintendent of the Virginia Central Rail Road, has resigned. He has been succeeded by H. D. Whitcomb. The Adjutant General of Virginia has issued an order to the commanders of the regiments in Green, Orange, Madison, Culpepper, Rappahannock, Fauquier, Prince Williams, Loudon and Fairfax counties, to call out the entire militia

force, and report to Gen. Beauregard. A letter received here from near Phillippi, states that O Jennings Wise's company, in a skirmish previously reported, killed the federal captain and nine or ten men, and

RICHMOND, July 11th, 1861. A letter will appear in to-morrow's Enquirer, dated Beverly, July 7th, 8 o'clock, P. M.," stating that on that day near Gen. Garnett's camp at Laurel Hill, which is thirty miles from Beverly, an engagement took place between the Georgia first regiment and a large body of Yankees. The Georgians killed sixty or seventy of the Federalists, and took a wagon and arms; only one Georgian was wounded. This news is doubted by Edward F. Clayton, of Georgia first regiment, who left Garnett's camp early on the morn ing of the 7th, and reached here to-day. He says that the only Federal troops he heard of were in the neighborhood A gentleman who left Winchester on Tuesday night says

that Lincoln's force is reported to be about 30,000 at Mar-tinsburg, and are being daily reinforced with abundant artillery.

Martinsburg is built on rock, and the buildings are mostly of granite.
The Rederal troops occupy Grafton, and from the

reinforcements to Phillippi Genl. Wise is at Charleston, near Gurley's Bridge, and the people are flocking to his standard. G. B. Lamar has returned to Richmond. E. B. Flournoy, of Arkansas, is also here.
RICHMOS D. July 11th, 1861-8:20 P. M.

The Baltimore Exchange of the 9th inst., says that Richard Thomas, of St. Mary's, Maryland, was arrested on board the steamer Washington, on Monday, for complicity in the seizure of the steamer St. Nicholas. He was pointed ral others were arrested at the same time.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 11th, 1861. Vice-President Stephens made a speech here to-day on the produce loan, which was attended by a large concourse. A Committee was appointed to procure subscriptions. Mr. Stephens left for his home at three o'clock

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 11th, 1861. Gen. Scott's suppression of telegraphic correspondence has suppressed the Cleveland correspondence of the Cin-cinnati Enquirer. This is a misfortune, as the reliable reorts thence come through Cleveland. The Cincinnati Commercial of this morning, has the following: "It is refreshing, after reading some of the frightful, whining, sneaking, snarling paragraphs with which the editorial columns of the Cincinnatti Enquirer are filled,

to open the Loiusville Democrat or Journal, and note the are standing up for the Government."

The Louisville Journal of this morning has the following: The Courier calls some of Gen. Rousseaux's men hard looking chaps; well hard looking chaps are often hard fighting chaps; soft looking fellows generally figure better in ladies drawing-rooms, than as warriors on the battle field. federacy calls Rousseaux's men ragamuffins. That was venturing pretty far. The slandered soldiers across the river may have in them a spark of something dangerous. A ragamuffin that insulted one of them last week very suddenly ceased to be a ragamuffin, for he did not have week the summer of the not have a rag left on his back."

The Court decides against Brady and Davis, in the rail

pieces of artillery; the Southerners 6,000 men and seven pieces of artillery, and many horsemen.

A battle in which Col. Wolfe was hilled, was fought on the Says: Saturday, 30 miles from Springfield.

road case. That Government has a right to stop the road.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11th, 1861. Difficulties regarding the Mexican treaty precludes direct nail communication with that country.

In the Senate, Fessenden reported the House bill for the payment of volunteers—appropriating five and three-quarters millions of dollars, which had passed. In the House, bills were reported making appropriations to carry on the Government. Referred to committee of the

Stevens, of Penn., hoped that the Committee of Ways and Means would have their business up, so that the Houses could adjourn on Thursday next. The Committee is disposed to give the Government everything it asks for. ing army.

The House has passed the war bill. Only five nays.

The Senate has passed bills remitting the duties on In the House Washburn's force bill of 1833 was voted on and was passed. The following are the nays: Burnet, Harden. Norton, Pendleton, Reed, Robinson, Vallandigham, Vorhese, Wadesworth and Wade. The mails have been entirely discontinued in Middle and

BUCKHANNON, VA., July 11th, 1861. A reconnoitering party of Federal troops having ven-tured too near the Southern lines had one killed and two The skirmishes during the past two days have been rather cloody.

The Southerners are strongly entrenched, and if they make

a determined stand a heavy loss of life is inevitable. Gen. McClellan was to have attacked them this morning. McClellan reports the Southerners strongly entrenched within two miles of his camp, and directs all Federal forces within a radius of 40 miles to join his column im-

QUINCEY, ILL., July 11th, 1861.

The Missouri State Cavalry having appeared at Monroe Station on the Missouri route, the Federalists burnt the station house, six coaches and eighteen cars, and tore up he track on each side of the town. nger sent here for assistance, reports Col. Smith with fifty men as prisoners, at Munroe station.

MILWAURIE, WIS., July 11th, 1861. The banks and bankers of this city have paid the Zouaves one thousand gold dollars for shooting their fellow citizens.

General Sweeney, with a flying artillery column, was advancing on Vernon. Large numbers of mounted Missourians were congregating on the West Plains of Forsythe.—Sweeney sent men to prevent their going to Gov. Jackson. Col. Coffee is a prisoner. Col. Wolfe encountered the Missourians, and has sent for assistance. He lost 30 killed and wounded. The Missourian loss is not known.

Lyons was at Leesville, advancing Clintonward.

Boston. July 11th. 1861. A. W.

Professor Longfellow's wife has been fatally burned.— rofessor Anderson was rescued—badly burned.

BALTIMORE, July 11th, 1861. A. N. It is again rumored here that Patterson's army has been annihilated. Troops quartered in this city, are preparing to leave. Dodge, Unionist, has been appointed Marshal of Balti-

Major Twiler's dispatches create intense curiosity. It appears they demanded the virtual surrender of Washing-Col. Thomas has been indicted for piracy and treasor

O. Jennings Wise has captured three Federal compani No dispatches have been received from McClellan since noon on Sunday last. He was then advancing towards Beverley, but before reaching which fighting was expected. F. H. Stanton is en route for Washington, having been appointed Senator vice Lane, who accepts a Brigadier Generalship.

New York, July 11th, 1561-A. M. of Cotton were 2,400 bales at 167 cents.

WHEELING, Va., July 11th, A. M.

Resolutions have passed the lower House [of the traitors Convention], instructing Senators and requesting representatives to vote men, and only oppose a compromise untithe rebels are crushed.

New York, July 10th, 1861.
The steamer Canada has arrived at Halifax from Liver-

The steamer Canada has arrived at Hallax from Liverpool, with dates to the 29th June.
Cotton—Sales on Saturday of 15,000 bales. (speculators
and exporters taking 8,000) at full prices, and the market
closed with an advancing tendency.
Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. Con-HAVRE, June 29.—Cotton—Tres ordinarie 111f. bas 105f.

the market closed with an advancing tendency. Sales for the week of 9,000 bales. Stock 315,000. The new Lord Chancellor has taken his seat under the title of Lord Ashbury. The British naval Commanders are instructed not to recognise the closing of the New Grenader ports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12th, 1861. The Senate has passed a resolution expelling the Southern Senators by a vote of 32 to 10.
In the House Valandingham of Ohio introduced an amendment to the appropriation bill providing that no portion of the money be used for the subjugation of any State or States, nor for holding them as conquered provinces, nor for

interfering with Slavery in any State. Rejected. St. Louis, Mo., July 12th, 1861. Judge Cateron has issued a habeas corpus in the case of ex-Senator Green, but has refused the petition of Captain QUINCY, Ill., July 12th, 1861.

Captain Mc Allister and five men of the tenth Illinois reg-iment, under Col. Smith, were killed seven miles this side of Monroe station, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Rail-The regiment was caught in an ambush. A thousand cavalry and infantry leave for Col. Smith's succor. [Quincy is on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River. Hannibal is on the opposite or Missouri side. Monroe is the fourth Station of the Mississippi River.

tion, 30 miles west from Hannibal .- Jour.] ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 12th, 1861. An attempt has been made to capture the train at Monroe, but it backed out in time and returned to Hudson (four depots west of Monroe.) The telegraph wires being cut

we have no reliable news. BUCKHANNON, Va., July 12th, 1861. myra has been burned.

ST. Louis, Mo., July 12th, 1861. The State Journal of Thursday has the following:—A telegraphic dispatch received last night says that a fight in the Southwest which commenced at ten o'clock between the State troops and the Federalists under Zeigle and others, twelve miles beyond Carthage, resulted in the Federal troops being completely routed with great slaughter, and pursued fourteen miles to a point two miles beyond Carthage where night ended the pursuit. The Federalists were there

The Journal further learns by a letter from Gen. Parsons, said to have been received in Jefferson City, that he, Parsons, surrounded Zeigle and his forces and demanded a surrender. Zeigle stipulated that his men should be allowed to depart without arms. Parsons insisted upon an unconditional surrender, which was complied with.

Among the killed are Cols. B. Gratz Brown and Sulomon

RICHMOND, VA., July 12th, 1861-P. M. Samuel R. Anderson, Gideon J. Pillow and Daniel S. Donnelson, have been appointed Brigadier Generals of the

Confederate Army.

Passengers from Winchester who left that place on Thursday night, report all quiet, and the federal forces about 17 miles off. They also report a mutiny in the federal Camp at Martinsburg, and desertion by the wholesale. Another report states that 4,000 Pennsylvanians, whose term of service have expired, have refused to re-inlist, and they are leaving for their homes.

There is nothing further about the reported fight of the

Georgia first regiment. Nothing interesting from Yorktown, Manassas, or other points. GEN. TOCHMAN -This officer, who has recruited, in

New Orleans, and will command the Polish brigade. left that city on Friday last for Richmond to make the final arrangements for putting his command in the field. Efforts are being made in New Orleans to increase the efficiency of the brigade by connecting with it a battery of rifled artillery, which will probably be successful. Richmond Dispatch.

It is the practice in the British army, throughout the world, for each soldier to frank his own letter, by meredier's letter." This is respected by all the British Post offices and mails throughout the world as a free frank. By every foreign mail, letters are received from the East and West Indies and elsewhere through the Boston Post Office with this frank. In view of the sacrifices made by our volunteers and soldiers, and the small pay received, we would suggest that some provisions be made for carrying their letters free of postage.

EUROPEAN APPREHENSIONS OF A TRUCE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times remarks-singularly apropos to the New York Herald's scheme of coalition, that " the continued threatening aspect of affairs on the American Continent, and the apprehension that the Northern States may seek to patch up a truce with the South by war with Spain, on the pretext of her annexation of St. Domingo, exercises a depressing influence upon the trade of Paris and Lyons, whose principal markets are precisely in those countries now menaced with war.

A CAVALRY COMPANY .- We learn that Capt. Satterthwaite has succeeded in raising his company of Cavalry and that in a few days they will leave for the rendezvous at Kittrell's Springs. The alacrity with which the young men of the county have gathered to Mr. S.'s standard speaks well for him and them. Five companies of infantry had just been raised, but the war spirit is so high-or rather such is the deep settled determinaion to drive from Southern soil Lincoln's mercenaries, that so soon as the call is made for a company of horse it is responded to. This company is for the war. We expect to hear of its gallant deeds should opportunity ever offer .- Woshington N. C. Dispatch 10th inst.

St. Louis, Mo., July 11th, 1861.

The Democrat says that Zeigle had 1,200 men and ten the Savannah Republican, writing from Yorktown, Va.,

Our old friend Ashe (of W. B. Giles & Co.) is one of the Captains. His men call a fine lunette they built the " Ashe Bank." Ashe says that " when muskets are trumps the sick list is small, but when spades are trumps the sick are numerous." But don't think that North Carolina boys are lazy. From the earth thrown up | tial manner. around their camp, some of which is voluminary, you would take them to be first cousins to ground moles.-They, with Dreux's battalion and the Richmond Howtzers, are, I think, the flower of our command; though fine selections can be made from other regiments.

PROVIDENTIAL.-So many wonderful escapes and preservations seem to be vouchsafed to our people, that to describe them seems like romance. Can any three cargoes be more acceptable just now than coffee, ice and coal? As for the latter, so much was it needed that the and half a dozen cutlasses, brought \$20. captain of the St. Nicholas was very fearful of getting to the end of his run for want of it, and already a good deal of wood work was torn away to keep up the fires, when lo! a ship full of coal arrives in time of need .-And can anything be more Providential than that all down the Potomac and up the Rappahannock not a trace of Yankee ships was to be seen? Where are all hese overpowering blockades just now ?—Richmond

RECOGNITION.—The Mobile Advertiser of the 3d says: "We have for some days had positive information that the Southern Confederacy will be recognized by both England and France, on the most favorable terms,

WHAT OHIO IS DOING .- The Ohio Abolitionists were particularly jubilant in regard to what that State was going to do. They were ready to furnish hundreds usands of men, and millions upon millions of money at an instant's notice. The following from a leading Lincoln journal of Ohio is rather significant: When the Legislature authorized Gov. Denison to

the Ohio banks would fly to the relief of the State, her patriotic soldiers and the nation whose existence was to be tested by blood. No men were so wild and devilish in crying traitor-no party now-all country-life, roperty, everything must be put at the service of the

Gen. Carrington was on hand to do for him; the Legislature passed laws; the people rushed to arms by thousands, and all went on swift as the running tide.— At last the bonds were ready and the money was called for. The Ohio bankers met here last week, entered into deep and solemn consultation, and subscribed three hundred thousand dollars.

CAVED IN.—The malcontents of East Tennessee have caved. The State Legislature has ordered an election of members to the Confederate Congress, to take place on the first Thursday in August. Brownlow, in the Whig of the 4th inst., advices the Union men of East. see to go into the election, but tells them to be sure to vote for Maynard, Nelson, and men of such like

itamp, and not for secessionists.

If Maynard and Nelson have consented to go to Confenerate Congress, provided they can be elected, and if Brownlow and the Union men of East Tennessee have consented to vote for them, or any body else, to go there, they have caved, and we think the Union game has been 'played out" in that section.—Memphis Avalanche.

The "Committee of Safety" for the town of Wilmir For the Journ acknowledge donations as follows: From "M." Messrs. Geo. C. & W. J. Munro, \$100; G. W. Jewett. \$50; and will disburse the same in accordance with the

The Sec'y was instructed to publish the following let S. D. WALLACE, SEC. July 13, 1861.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 19th, 18 John Dawson, Esq.—

Dear Sir: I send you, as Chairman of the Committee Commi Safety, a check for fifty dollars as a contribution for tense of our town and State.

If this should seem a tardy offering, I can only say could not well have made it earlier without

private obligations.

I certainly have felt no indifference towards the cri threatens us with a return of the untold horrors ages, -and not as of this section only, but the sections. This war of invasion and subjugation prove equally ruinous to North and South in the ests, which can be sundered by violence on tinct their political relationship may be. If as Heaven grant they may, the curse of a lasting mutually cherished, will be the fruits of their poli cessful, they will only have killed the goose t them with her golden eggs. With fire and sword! men are seeking to alienate and destroy their best and their only sure and constant ones. Could ly go further? Be assured, sir, this mad scheme is work of the North, but of her betrayers, into whose is only temporarily fallen, I trust, in due time to own again. Meanwhile, I feel that I am committi loyalty to her, in desiring the triumph of Southe Southern soil, by whomsoever assailed, and in co Southern soil, by whomsoever assailed, and in course according to my means, to the work of putting an e check upon this unnatural and suicidal crusade upo

reign States.

From the Newbern P Attack at Fort Hatterns! Fufteen Shots Exch Enemy Repulsed thought to be Damaged Information reached here late last night by the Roanoke Guards, from the undersigned, nesday, 10th inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock, an 44 guns, came under the guns at Fort Hatters engagement took place which lasted three-hour, each party firing about 7 or 8 guns. N done on our side. The vessel was struck twice at to have been disabled, as she struck colors and s

I am respectfully

Your obedient servant.

Lieut. C. W. NIGHT, Com. at Fort An Ordinance to Secure to Certain Officers diers the Right to Vote. SECTION 1. Be it ordained by this Convention a hereby ordained by authority of the same, That all and soldiers in the service of the State, or of the erate States, who are of the age of twenty one who are citizens of this State, or who, if within shall be absent from their respective counties hereafter to be held, if the exigencies of the County and Superior Courts, and members of Assembly for their respective counties; and s entitled to vote for Governor, Electors for I Vice President of the Confederate States, and of the Confederate Congress for their respecti Sec. 2. Be it further Ordained. That three of the respective companies, under the directive regiments to which they belong, shall open polls day before the day appointed for holding elec State, and said elections shall be conducted in all according to the laws of this State. The three fr aforesaid shall prepare a fair copy of the votes hall transmit the same with the list of voters t of their respective counties; and where officers and the same companies shall vote in different different Congressional districts, the said free

different counties above referred to. SEC. 3. Be it further ordained. That the Sheriff. espective counties of this State shall count the vote aid officers and soldires, if received within seven er the elections; and they shall not declare the re he said election until the seven days above mention have expired.

ecify accordingly, and make returns to the Sheriff

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, That this Ordinane be in force from and after the day of its ratification wided, this ordinance shall be in force during the of the present war with the United States and no Read three times and passed, June 2 th, 1861 Pres. of Cor

WALTER L. STEELE, Secretary. L. C. EDWARDS, Assistant Secretary.

rumor which has been for sometime in circulative regiments were coming to Canada, is now confir Williams, of Kars, the Commander of the F graphed to Quebec this morning that they are the Thirty sixth, the Forty seventh, the N the Fourth Rifles. Two general officers are Gen. Sir C. Straubenzer, of Chinese fame, an ley, who commanded a brigade in the Crimes intention is I know not. Probably Great Bri be prepared, by land as by sea, against demonour side of the line, for I cannot believe the s attached by the Home Government to the deour Opposition party that, if certain constitution which they complain are not remedied, they will

Washington" for relief.

Prince Alfred is traveling very quietly through try. He has visited Quebec, Montreal and O gone from Prescott straight through to Niagara F body pays him any particular attention, as Queen is respected that his incognite should be The Governor General Sir Ed. Head, is make ditionally unpopular by the way in which avoids allowing the Prince to come in contact ple he (Sir Edmund) both governs and despis The general elections are progressing to Canada they will all be favorable to the seems likely they will gain several seats in

Correspondence of the N. F.

SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS AND PRIZES.-T fitted out at New Orleans seem to be doing

up to the last accounts, are thus enumerated: Off the different ports.....

Among the privateers fitting out at Ne last week, and nearly ready for sea, was Washington, of 200 tons, to be commanded

ly serviceable steamer; the McRae, former quis de Habana, and the Sumter, formerly the SALE OF THE SAVANNAH .- The captured Savannah, was sold in New York on the 2 uction. Messrs. McReady, Mott & Co., purchasers at \$1275. Her gun and ammuni

ELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY of I hereby offer myself as a candidate for t fully solicit your votes at the ensuing election

May 30, 1861.-40-te. FELLOW-CITIZENS of the COUNTY OF I am again a candidate for re-election to COUNTY COURT CLERK. If, inded, I have done my duty to the satisfaction of all concerned. bly hope I have done, may I not feel sure, that a tribunal of the ballot-box, at the ensuing election next, a generous people will sustain an honest effe JOHN J. WHITEI part to please them.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER I offer myself as candidate for the office of porrow three millions of dollars, it was supposed that COURT CLERK of this county, and solicit you the election to be held in August next. March 14, 1861-29-te*

April 3, 1861.

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNT FELLOW CITIZENS:-I take this method of byself as a candidate for the office of SUPERIO CLERK of your county, for the ensuing four Je licit your votes at the next August election. from home a volunteer, but if not killed will be 20th of July. May 23d, 1861—39-te.*

WE are authorized to announce DUGALD candidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT Bladen County, at the election in August next. March 25, 1861.

363,000 LBS. COTTON VARN PER AT THE CELEBRATED ROCKY MOUNT MILL Combe county, N. C., continue to manufacture Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish Nos., 4s to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 20 cents months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Example 201 for the continuation of the continuati Carolina, free of freight.

The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition quality of the Yarns guaranteed.

Orders solicited from punctual buyers.

Address WM. S. BATT

Edgecombe County,

Sept. 13th, 1860

coo. The cry of "disloyalty" raised against ion, is telling considerably.

business. Up to the 27th ult. 20 vessels seizure as prizes, including 12 ships, 2 barks, schooners, all belonging at the North, ex schr. Henry Travers, Capt. Wyatt, hailing in The seizure of vessels made by the Confederate

Total.....

Breshwood. She has been entirely rebuilt, in Several others are fitting up, among them the the West, captured by Col. Van Dorn, a larg

\$75. The small arms, including 12 flint that the U. S. Government will fit her out to